The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Occupation of Paris by the Assemblists.

President Thiers Makes a Congratulatory Speech.

MacMahon's Head-Quarters in the New Opera-House.

The City Entirely Isolated by the Prussians.

Discussion on the Washington Treaty in the British Parliament.

OCCUPATION OF PARIS.

Thiers Congratulates the Assembly on the Recent Success—A Vote of Thanks—MacMahon's Head-Quarters in the City.

VERSAILLES, May 22.—In the Assembly today President THIERS made a congratulatory speech on the surprising success of the Government arms. He said he had not expected to effect an entrance into Paris for three or more days, and gave an account, in detail, of the movements on Sunday which terminated so victoriously. He announced that the Government was determined to visit with rigorous punishment the most criminal of the insurgents. Bills were introduced to restore the Chapel of Expiation, and the column of the Place Vendome, the latter to be surmounted by a statue of France. A vote of thanks to President THIERS and the army was adopted by acclamation. Eighty thousand Versailles troops have entered Paris. A sharp cannonade is heard, doubtless against the barricades near the arch of Triumph. Gen. UHRICH took 600 prisoners last night, of whom 400, including M. ASSY, have been brought to Versailles.

PARIS, May 22—Afternoon.—The Versailles army has occupied Paris, and the head-quarters of Marshal MACMAHON are established in the new Opera-house. The head-quarters of Gen. CISSEY, whose forces entered the city from the south, are in the Ecole Militaire, which fronts on the Champs de Mars. There was a great explosion this afternoon, near the Esplanade des Invalides.

LONDON, May 22.—The *Times* has a dispatch from Versailles today, stating that half the army is within the walls of Paris, and hold the gates of Saint Cloud, Passy, Auteuil, Trocadero and Muette, as well as the Arch of Triumph. Heavy firing is heard in the Champs Elysees. Sixteen thousand Versailles troops have entered Vuagirard and Montrouge.

The City Isolated—Fugitives Compelled to Return by the Prussians—Their Advanced Corps Doubled.

LONDON, May 22.—All communication with Paris is suspended, the Northern Railway having been cut by the Prussians. A dispatch from Versailles this morning says Paris has been completely isolated by the Prussians, and that no news has been received from there since midnight.

LONDON, May 22—Afternoon.—A dispatch, dated "Outside Paris, Monday evening, May 22," says: "The isolation of the city continues. Fires are raging inside. A dense smoke overhangs Montmartre. Frequent explosions are heard. The sound of cannon and musketry firing is continuous. It is said that the Prussians are occupying Vincennes. The Prussian outposts have received strict orders to drive back all insurgents attempting to pass their lines. A wounded Communist General, seeking to escape from Paris, has been turned back by the Germans. Their advanced corps has been doubled. The head-quarters of the Prince of Saxony will shortly be removed from Margenay to Compiègne. The Guards will return to Germany by the end of the present week.

Incidents of the Conflict and the Crisis—Dombrowski in a Tight Place.

LONDON, May 22.—The Duke of BROGLIE, the French Ambassador to England, has gone to Versailles, his son having been wounded in one of the recent engagements. M. ROCHEFORT had, it appears, engaged apartments at Brussels, where he was expected on Saturday last. He had a narrow escape from lynching at Versailles. It is reported that Gen. DOMBROWSKI has been captured by the Versaillists.

VERSAILLES, May 22.—Gen. DOMBROWSKI, who was reported to have been taken prisoner by the Versailles troops, is said to have been recaptured by his own men, and to have since made an attempt to escape from Paris. It is now stated that he and his command are surrounded near Saint Ouen, and will probably be captured.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Discussions Connected with the Treaty in Parliament—An Apology Ridiculed—The Government Abstain from any Declaration—The Treaty to be Laid Before Parliament on Tuesday.

LONDON, May 22.—In the House of Lords, to-night, the Marquis of SALISBURY asked if, in view of the evident dislike of the Canadians to the Treaty of Washington, the Government intended to press its ratification before the 12th of June? The Earl of LAUDERDALE quoted the report of the Atlantic Cable of Senator SUMNER's speech denouncing the Treaty save as a peace measure. The noble Lord ridiculed the idea of an apology from England, and declared she never made any. Earl GRANVILLE, the Foreign Secretary, declined to answer the Earl of LAUDERDALE. It was inconvenient now to discuss the terms of the treaty. He personally sympathized as little with Mr. SUMNER as with Lord LAUDERDALE. The treaty was not a treaty until it was ratified. It had already been published in the United States, for the American Senate had commenced an investigation into the surreptitious means by which it had been obtained for publication. Hence it should not be submitted to Parliament. It was impossible to anticipate the decision of the Senate. Lord GRANVILLE declined to pledge the Government to a refusal to ratify the treaty before June 12, simply because notice had been given of an intention to raise a discussion upon it in Parliament. The Earl of CARNARVON explained that the Marquis of SALISBURY only desired an opportunity to discuss the treaty before ratifications were exchanged. It was understood, moreover, that the Canadian Parliament was to be consulted. Earl RUSSELL insisted on the demand that opportunity be given for discussion as a Parliamentary prerogative. Earl GREY said diplomacy was impossible if it had to be submitted to Parliament before ratification. It was a prerogative of the Crown to conclude treaties on its own motion. Lord CAIRNS concurred in what Earl GREY had said. Earl GRANVILLE stated that the official copy of the treaty was only received by the Government yesterday. It was now printing, and would be submitted on Tuesday. The other official documents would be withheld pending the debate in the Senate of the United States on ratification. After passing the Consolidated Fund bill and the Customs Income Tax bill, the Lords adjourned.

Sinking of a New-York Bound Steamship—Thirteen Lives Lost—Mr. Ashbury's New Yacht.

LONDON, May 22.—The steam-ship *Paraguay*, from London for New-York, has returned to port, having been damaged in a collision with the screw steamer *Webb*. The latter foundered immediately, and thirteen lives were lost. Mr. ASHBURY's new yacht *Livonia* has had a very successful trial.

The weather throughout England is fair and favorable to the growing crops.

THE WEST INDIES.

A Suspected Cuban—Storm at St. Thomas—Porto Rico Crowded with Freight.

KINGSTON, Jam., May 22.—Advices to the 16th inst. are received from St. Thomas. The steam-ship *Florida*, suspected of being owned or chartered by the Cuban insurgents, is still in port. The French brig *Palestro*, on the night of the 6th inst., left in a mysterious manner and without papers. The telegraphic cable from St. Thomas to St. Kitts has been successfully laid. Dispatches from St. Porto Rico are to the 10th The island is quiet; vessels are wanted to carry off freight, which is accumulating. Sugars are rising.

VENEZUELA.

Revolutionary Outbreaks Still in Progress—A Disinterested Volunteer in Guzman's Service.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 22.—Venezuela dates to the 8th inst. are received here. Revolutionary outbreaks continue. Gens. DUCHARME and OLIVO captured the seaports of Carupanó and Maturin. The Government has since declared these ports in state of blockade, and three war-vessels are performing the blockade duty. The Government has dispatched the steamer *Virginius*, with troops, to the scene of action. The revolutionary General, HERRERA, is marching on Barquisimiento, after an encounter with the troops under Gen. MACHADOS, in which he was successful. Gen. ESCOBAR left Caracas at the head of a body of troops, intending to check the further advance of HERRERAS. Gen. SUTHERLAND has arrived at Caracas, and, it is reported, offered his services to GUZMAN to drive PULGAR from Maracaibo, and to pay all the expenses of the job. The people of Maracaibo are dissatisfied with PULGAR. Gen. ROJAS is still in prison. QUESADAS continues quietly in Caracas.

CANADA.

Earthquake Shock—Weather Reports to be Initiated—The Canadian Pacific.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 22.—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here on Sunday morning. The vibration extended over ten seconds. No damage was done. The shock was felt in Quebec, Ottawa and other places.

OTTAWA, May 22.—It is proposed to extend the system of weather reports and storm signals now in use in the United States to Canada, the maritime provinces and British Columbia. The light-houses in the different ports of the Dominion are to be used as stations also. Four thousand dollars will be granted in estimates, which is expected to defray the whole expenses of the undertaking....Mr. FLEMING, Engineer-in-Chief of the Canada Pacific Railroad, expects to start several parties, with supplies of different kinds, and stores required, on the Pacific survey, shortly, to the important points on the route. He expects to have 300 men on the explorations.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Several Large Warehouses in Baltimore Burned—A Councilman Killed by the Bursting of an Engine—A Canadian Town Burned—One Hundred Houses Destroyed.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 22.—A fire occurred this morning in a large block of five-story warehouses on Sharp-street. No. 25, occupied by WILLIAM H. BROWN & BRO., importers of druggists' supplies, was destroyed entirely, with the stock. No. 23, STELLMAN, HENRICKS & Co., importers of notions and fancy goods, was partly burned, and their stock is damaged by water. At No. 21, TURNBULL, SWEET & Co., dry-goods importers and commission merchants, the stock was badly damaged by water. No. 27, a dwelling-house, was damaged by fire and water, and the walls partly demolished. The following are the losses and insurance by the fire in this city this morning:

BROWN & BROTHER owned building No. 25, on which the loss is $50,000 and the insurance $20,000. The amount of their stock is about equal to the insurance, which is $95,000, all in home companies. STELLMAN, HENRICHS & Co., on building, $25,000; fully insured in home companies. Their stock is estimated at $115,000, on which they lose about $60,000; insured in the following companies: Mechanics', of Brooklyn, $5,000; Merchants', of Hartford, $5,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $1,000; Connecticut, of Hartford, $5,000; Phenix, of Hartford, $5,000; Fulton, of New-York, $5,000, Market, of New-York, $5,000; National, of Boston, $5,000; North British Mercantile, of London, $5,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $5,000. TURNBULL, SWEET & Co.'s stock damaged to the amount of a few hundred dollars; insured in Eastern companies. The loss on No. 27, the dwelling of Dr. MCMANUS, is $2,500; insured. The stock and building of NORRIS & BALDWIN, on the opposite side of the street, dealers in woolen and cotton goods, were damaged to the amount of $500; insured. The German-street Hall and restaurant was damaged by fire to the amount of $500; insured. The building No. 47 St. Paul-street, occupied as offices, was fired by sparks, and damaged to the amount of $1,500.

During the fire, engine No. 1 exploded, killing J. HARRY WEAVER, a member of the First Branch of the City Council from the Nineteenth Ward. Mr. WEAVER had just returned from Philadelphia and was passing from the depot to his home when thus suddenly killed. His death has created profound grief in the city. At the time of the explosion the engine had been at work an hour and a half. Mr. WEAVER was momentarily standing on the opposite side of the street, and was struck on the head by the flying fragments of iron, from the effects of which he died an hour afterward.

BRADFORD, Ontario, May 22.—The fire which commenced this morning in EDWARDSON's bakery, has been raging all day. The entire business part of the town is burnt, and not one store is left. The town-hall is burned, also 100 houses. The losses, which are very heavy, cannot at present be estimated. There was a partial insurance on buildings and stock, but total amount is not known.

Not a store is left in Bradford to supply the sufferers with provisions. The neighboring towns are sending in supplies. Over sixty families are left homeless. The children are half-clad; several left by train for adopted homes. The loss cannot be less than $500,000. Some estimate it at $1,000,000.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Proceedings of the General Assembly—The Reformed Synod—Pious Exultation Over the Tribulations in France.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The Presbyterian General Assembly met this morning. On motion of Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, a resolution of fraternal greeting to the Baptist Church, which now holds its annual sessions in Chicago, was called up from the docket, adopted, and ordered transmitted in the usual official form:

The report of the Standing Committee on Church Erection shows that 220 churches, in twenty-eight States and Territories, representing more than one hundred Presbyteries, had received aid, the appropriations made amounting to $745,292 22, showing an average of about $660 to each church, an increase on the average of former years. The receipts of the year were $150,299 28. There are about six hundred organized congregations, without houses of worship. In view of the fact that the laws of Missouri do not admit of church boards or religious societies holding or transferring real estate, except through Trustees, such as the Board of Trustees now has for its property in that State, the Committee recommended the perpetuation of that Board, and that Revs. D. C. LYON, D. D., S. J. NITCHOLS, D. D., A. VAN LEFFIE, J. C. HAVENS, S. C. WATSON, E. H. SMITH and A. G. EDWARDS be elected to fill the places of those members whose term of office expires at this time; further recommended that Joseph Smith, John Thompson, E. R. Craver, Theodore L. Cuyler, ministers, and J. R. Skidmore, F. G. Burnham and Jonathan Ogden be elected members as the first class; and in the second class CHARLES COLLINS in place of GEORGE W. LANE, resigned; and in the third class A. W. BROWN in place of RALPH SMITH, deceased. Pending the consideration of the report, the Assembly adjourned to 2½ P. M. today.

In the afternoon Rev. Dr. HALL, of New-York, spoke on the report on church extension, which, with the recommendations, was adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 22.—In the Presbyterian Reformed Synod today, among the resolutions adopted was the following:

"That the present condition of France, in general, as desolated by the storm of war, and of the City of Paris, in particular, as now drenched by the blood of her own citizens, is a righteous retribution for the martyrdoms of Saint Bartholomew's Day, and the tangible fulfillment of the Divine promise to the Church, 'that no weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper.'"

A committee was appointed to prepare a programme of exercises to commemorate the tricentenary in the year 1872. A committee was appointed to report in reference to any church property endangered by the secession of a portion of a church. Resolutions of censure against the Pittsburg Presbytery, and sustaining the protest of the minority of that Presbytery, were adopted. Nominations were made and approved for members of the various Boards of Missions, Trustees of the Theological Seminary and Delegates to Assemblies.

A Murder in Bridgeport, Conn.—A Gang of Rioters Arrested.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 22.—An affray occurred in this city on Saturday night, about midnight, between a party of roughs and Mr. NICHOLAS SANGER, keeper of a German hotel and lager-beer saloon, in which the latter was fatally injured. It appears that the gang entered SANGER's saloon as he was about closing the place for the night. After using insulting language and making various threats, they demanded to be supplied with liquor, which was refused them, and they were requested to leave. Instead of complying, one of the ruffians seized a chair and commenced to demolish Mr. SANGER's windows, and on his calling to the Police for assistance, he received a terrible blow upon the temple from an arm-chair in the hands of another of the party. The Police arrived upon the spot with commendable alacrity, and succeeded in arresting the whole of the rioters, who were removed to the Station-house. His injuries, however, were severe. In spite of all that could be done for Mr. SANGER, he continued in an unconscious condition until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he expired. Six of the parties concerned in the outrage were held committed to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. Their names are: Theodore Horton, William Ward, G. B. Griffin, (alias Bishop,) Moses Hall, Robert Munson and Edward Howe, (colored.) The deceased was an officer in one of the Militia companies in this place, and was one of the first volunteers from Bridgeport to the Union army. He bore an excellent character and was deservedly popular, especially among his German fellow-citizens. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of Pythias, and several other societies, which will parade at his funeral to-morrow, which is likely to be one of the largest ever known in this vicinity.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, May 22, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	H'ght of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	29.95	67	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.92	68	N. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Boston	29.71	62	W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.91	49	N.W.	Light.	Fair.
Charleston, S. C	29.97	76	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Chicago	30.10	56	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.09	65	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.08	57	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	30.05	48	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.05	60	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Key West	30.06	77	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville	30.01	65	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	29.99	75	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	30.01	66	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.12	48	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Mobile	29.95	73	....	Calm.	H. Rain.
Mt. Washingt'n	29.90	58	W.	Gale.	Clear.
Nashville	30.06	69	N.W.	Light.	Fair.
New-York	29.81	66	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Oswego	29.81	52	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
Philadelphia	29.89	60	....	....	H. Rain.
Pittsburg	29.92	69	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	29.64	56	S. E.	Gentle.	Threatg.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.94	54	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
San Francisco	30.04	52	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Savannah, Ga.	29.96	75	S.	Light.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.04	67	....	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	30.06	54	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington	29.88	70	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Wilmington	29.95	75	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Synopsis and Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23—1 A. M.—The weather has continued pleasant on the Pacific coast with falling barometer. The barometer has risen in the Valley of the Mississippi and northward. It has remained stationary in the Southern States, and has fallen decidedly on the East Atlantic. The temperature has increased on the Atlantic coast and fallen on the lakes. Light winds and calms now very generally prevail, and brisk and high winds have not been reported on Monday. Heavy rains still continue in a few points on the Gulf and in the Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that light winds will continue on Tuesday to prevail east of the Mississippi, with partially cloudy and clearing weather on the Middle and East Atlantic.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Farenheit	58	65	72	73	65
Stand of Barometer in inch	30.12		30.15		30.13

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, deg. F., 64.

The highest bid for the United States Marine Hospital Building in San Francisco, originally costing over a quarter of a million, was $502, though the material is worth fifty times that sum.

WASHINGTON.

A Three Hours' Executive Session on the Treaty.

Analysis of the Probable Vote—Democratic Senators on Ratification—Bowen's Second Alleged Bigamy—Illness of Mr. Colfax.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Three hours or more of the Executive Session today was occupied in a speech by GARRETT DAVIS in opposition to the treaty. The sad effect of the speech was seen in the prostration of Vice-President COLFAX, who, with his accustomed urbanity, tried to listen. It was such that the Senate will doubtless hesitate long in pity for the country before removing the injunction of secrecy from it. Mr. THURMAN also spoke, reviewing and criticising the terms of the treaty rather than opposing them, and Mr. CASSERLY made a speech against ratification. He is understood to find his principal objection in the disposition of the San Juan question by the treaty, which he claims should have given us absolutely, without arbitration, the Haro Channel for a boundary. A vote is certainly expected to-morrow, and it is reported that unanimous consent was given in the Senate, today, to the taking of a vote at that time. It is believed that the votes against ratification will not number more than twelve, or fifteen at the outside, while not more than eleven Senators are counted as certain to vote no. An estimate of the votes of the Democratic Senators, which is probably as correct as can be made out to-night, puts down as certain to vote against the treaty, Messrs. Casserly, Stockton, Davis, (of Kentucky,) Kelley, Saulsbury and Cooper. Mr. Stevenson will probably vote against it. Messrs. Thurman, Hamilton (of Maryland) and Bayard will vote for ratification, it is said, and Messrs. Vickers and Davis (of West Virginia) probably. Mr. Blair is regarded as being inclined to dodge the vote, but if he votes, is likely to vote for the treaty. Mr. JOHNSON is absent. Some Republicans are believed to be ready to vote against the treaty, among whom are Messrs. TIPTON and SPRAGUE. The latter, it will be remembered, was one of four who voted against confirming the Commissioners when their nomination was before the Senate, and this fact, with his known general views on the subject, rather than any declaration, is made the basis of estimating what his vote will do. It is not quite clear from Mr. SUMNER's last speech, how he will vote, though he is expected to vote for it.

THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the International Young Men's Christian Association, CEPHAS BRAINARD, Esq., Chairman, are expected to arrive to-morrow, and will probably hold their first session to-morrow night. Their head-quarters will be at the Ebbitt House, where a large parlor has been reserved for their use. A large number of the most prominent men connected with the Associations have also telegraphed to have quarters reserved for them. Among them are Hon. GEO. H. STUART, of Philadelphia; JNO. S. MACLEAN, Esq., of Halifax; Col. S. S. FISHER and H. THANE MILLER, of Cincinnati. Advices of very large delegations of Association people other than delegates have been received from Boston, New-York, Newark, Philadelphia, York, Cleveland, Hamilton and Cincinnati, so that Washington promises to be filled with a large body of earnest Christian workers during the current week. Lincoln Hall, where the sessions of the Convention will be held, is being appropriately decorated, and a post-office and telegraph office have been conveniently established for the use of delegates. On Wednesday evening a reception will be given to the Convention at the Congregational Church, at which the President, Vice-President and Gov. COOKE will be present. This audience-room is capable of seating over 2,000 persons, and an enthusiatic season is expected.

THE SECOND BOWEN BIGAMY CASE.

The next trial of Ex-Congressman C. C. BOWEN of South Carolina, for bigamy, will begin here to-morrow. The principal witnesses against him from Augusta, Ga., left there on Saturday for Washington. Among them are Chief of Police CHRISTIAN, Judge LEVY, the Ordinary of the County, Sergt. HICKS, of the Police, and the lady who claims to be Mrs. BOWEN. Mr. BOWEN arrived in this city this morning.

THE VICTIMS OF SENATORIAL WRATH.

A resolution was offered today by Mr. WILSON to discharge the contumacious witnesses now in confinement at the close of the session, and another by Mr. SUMNER to discharge them forthwith. Both resolutions went over by objections till to-morrow, and very likely they will then go over till the treaty is disposed of. Little doubt is expressed that one of the resolutions will prevail before the Senate adjourns.

WHO INHABIT NEBRASKA.

Of the native white population of Nebraska there were born in Alabama, 52; Arkansas, 79; California, 112; Connecticut, 697; Delaware, 59; Florida, 9; Georgia, 78; Illinois, 9,638; Indiana, 6,035; Iowa, 7,605; Kansas, 461; Kentucky, 782; Louisiana, 79; Maine, 906; Maryland, 632; Massachusetts, 1,277; Michigan, 1,838; Minnesota, 346; Mississippi, 117; Missouri, 4,363; Nebraska, 18,425; Nevada, 8; New-Hampshire, 418; New-Jersey, 633; New-York, 9,241; North Carolina, 323; Ohio, 10,709; Oregon, 14; Pennsylvania, 6,964; Rhode Island, 150; South Carolina, 65; Tennessee, 809; Texas, 65; Vermont, 1,049; Virginia, 1,853; West Virginia, 83; Wisconsin, 3,756. The total native white population is 91,376; colored, 782, and Indians, 87. Of the foreign-born population, there are from Austria, 299; Bohemia, 1,770; British America, 2,635; China, 2; Denmark, 1,129; England, 3,603; France, 340; Germany, 10,954; Ireland, 4,999; Norway, 505; Scotland, 792; Sweden, 2,352; Switzerland, 693; Wales, 220. The total foreign population is 30,748; and the total population, 123,093.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Postmasters—A. P. Sullivan, at Santa Fe, New-Mexico; S. W. Chubbuck, at Gold Hill, Nevada.

Bird W. Gray, District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas; Mark Tilton, Pension Agent at Mattison, Ind.; Commander George A. Stevens, retired list, to be Lieutenant-Commander on the active list; Allyne C. Litchfield, to be Consul-General at Calcutta.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of NICHOLAS FISH, of New-York, to be appointed Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

A REVENUE SUPERVISOR APPOINTED.

ROBERT G. CORWIN has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Ohio, Supervisor JOSEPH W. DWYER retaining the Supervisorship of the northern section of the State.

ILLNESS OF MR. COLFAX.

During the proceedings in the Senate today, near the close of the session, Vice-President COLFAX feeling sick, requested Senator POMEROY to occupy his place. Directly the latter gentleman reached the chair, Mr. COLFAX left the platform, and on his way out suddenly becoming dizzy, would have fallen but for the efforts of Mr. FLAGG, the principal legislative clerk, who was conducting him from the Chamber. Major MCDONALD, the Chief Clerk, and Capt. BASSETT, the door-keeper immediately repaired to the scene, as did the Senators in that vicinity. The Vice-President was conveyed to his room. He was laid upon a sofa, and Drs. BLISS and MCCOY promptly summoned. They immediately applied the proper remedies, when the patient seemed to be much relieved. After the adjournment of the Senate, numerous Senators of both parties visited Mr. COLFAX. The sickness was probably caused by the close atmosphere in the Senate Chamber, as all the doors are closed during Executive Sessions. The Vice-President remains at his room in the Capital, and was to-night conversing with friends.

THE TREATY INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Select Committee on Privileges held a long session to-night at the Capitol. They examined, among others, the foreman of the Government Printing Office, and Mr. C. A. TINKER, the Superintendent of the Western Telegraph Company's office in this city. The object of summoning the latter was doubtless for the purpose of requiring him to produce before the Committee the manuscript copy of the treaty telegraphed hence on the night of the 11th instant.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, May 22.

The Senate met at noon.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, rising to a personal explanation, called attention to what purported to be a report of a speech made by him last Friday, in Executive Session, published in the New-York *Herald* of Saturday.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, interrupting, remarked—and so of all the reports of Executive Sessions of several days past. They were all inventions.

Mr. SUMNER resuming, said, all the reports which he had seen of what were called his speeches were pure inventions. He hoped that wherever these reports had gone, this contradiction would follow. FISHER AMES once said that a lie would travel from Maine to Georgia, while truth was putting on his boots.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which lies over, that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to discharge Z. L. WHITE and H. J. RAMSDELL immediately after the final adjournment of the special session of the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, remarked that as the Senator from Massachusetts had seen proper to make a personal explanation, he wished to say, as a report appeared a day or two ago that he had made a speech expressing great hostility to the Press, that he had made no speech whatever on the subject or on anything else. The subject of the Press was not alluded to in Executive Session by any Senator.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which lies over, that Messrs. WHITE and RAMSDELL, who are in close custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, be discharged from custody forthwith.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the clerks of the several standing committees be paid from the 1st to the 31st of May.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution to inquire whether the Senators were entitled to mileage for attending the present extraordinary session, made a report thereon to the effect that the Senators are not under the law entitled to mileage.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON the Senate went into executive session on the Treaty.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate were engaged for five hours today on the treaty. Senator DAVIS of Kentucky and THURMAN of Ohio, made speeches. Though not opposing the treaty, they severally indicated amendments which they desired to be made. It is said the latter gentleman expressed a doubt as to the wisdom of incorporating in the new rules or in the law of nations a prohibition against neutrals building or equipping vessels for belligerents, believing that this subject should be left to the operation of municipal law. Thus far but one Senator has mentioned how he will vote on the treaty, and that will be in opposition to it. The rest of the session was consumed in a desultory conversation as to fixing some time for taking a vote on the ratification of the treaty. No conclusion was, however, reached on that question. The Senate will meet at 10½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Gen. Butler's Opinion of the Washington Treaty—How it Affects the Fisheries—He is Opposed to the Treaty.

BOSTON, Mass., May 22.—Gen. BUTLER appeared before the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations to-day, and read a letter making a twenty-four page pamphlet, which he had addressed to his son-in-law, Senator AMES, of Mississippi, in which he elaborately reviews and generally condemns the Treaty of Washington.

Gen. BUTLER first criticises the settlement of the fishery question, in which he says:

> I have examined with some diligence, and with an earnest desire to find reasons for assent to its several provisions, the treaty between Great Britain and the United States pending for ratification by the Senate, and will, with your leave, give such suggestions as have occurred to me as to its operation and the equities of the concessions and reparations therein each to the other of the two Governments. You will pardon me for considering first that which is of local and special interest to my State and constituents, as it appears by the protocol to have been considered as a wholly distinct and independent subject of negotiation—the fisheries.
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> The shores and bays now claimed by Great Britain were taken by the colonies of New-England from France by the capture of Louisburg, a fortress raised at very great cost by the French King to protect what was deemed by him most valuable possessions. And if any right can be acquired by conquest, the fisheries were the exclusive property of the Massachusetts Bay colonies—the only purely English settlement—Great Britain now claiming on the Eastern coast what were then French colonies. In the formation of the treaty of peace in 1783, these fisheries were the subject of spirited and protracted negotiation; and the elder ADAMS held the colonial rights in them of such moment that he declared that he would "rather continue the war of the Revolution than yield of them one iota." These rights were held not to be affected by the war of 1812, as they were not mentioned in the treaty, but remained in *statu quo ante bellum*, and were enjoyed by us until 1818, when, by the treaty of the 20th October, it was agreed that the Americans should relinquish their rights of fishery within the three-mile line or the marine league of international law on the shores of the Provinces, in consideration of the right to fish on the shores of Newfoundland, the Magdalen Islands and Labrador, and to land thereon to cure fish. Thus it will be seen that we ceded to England all that she now gives to us of the right to fish within the three-mile line, in exchange for the simple privilege of landing and curing our codfish on the shores of Newfoundland, the Magdalen Islands and Labrador. The mackerel had not then been taken for commercial purposes on the British shores, nor were they until 1825, nor to any extent till 1827, some nine years afterward. All that Great Britain yields to us is her right to the mackerel swimming in the sea within three miles of her shore—a matter which has accrued to her in fact since the ratification of any treaty save the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, which has been abrogated.
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> Great Britain now proposes to concede to us the right to fish within the three mile line, with further permission to land upon the shore for the purpose of drying nets and curing fish, *provided*, that in so doing we do not interfere with the rights of private property. This privilege of using the shore is one of certainly not very considerable value, because it would be difficult to find many portions where exercising the privilege would not be an interference with the proprietary rights. Out of the 400,000 barrels of mackerel caught between Cape May, or the thirty-ninth parallel, and the northern extent of their limit by our fishermen, only some 30,000 barrels were last year taken east of the State of Maine, in all waters, British or other. In frankness it should be stated that owing to the annoyances which our fishermen suffered, and from other special causes, that catch was smaller than usual. But it may be safely put at an average not much exceeding 30,000 barrels. During the Reciprocity Treaty, and since its abrogation, when fishing under full British license, our fishermen took something less than one-fifth of their catch within the three-mile line. So that the amount of concession by the present treaty to us is the right of Great Britain to 5,000 barrels of mackerel when swimming in the sea within three miles of her shores. Now, as fishing is only about a fifteen per cent. business, or, in other words, as eighty-five per cent. of the value of the fish taken consists of the use of capital employed, labor expended in taking, curing, packing and preparing for market, it will be seen how inconsiderable is the right actually attempted to be ceded to us by the present treaty. Its extent is, in fact, when reduced to a money value, from $5,000 to $7,000 annually only.
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> We are, first, by the provisions of the treaty in exchange to permit, for this $7,000, all British fishermen to fish in all our waters, for all kinds of fish (except shell-fish and river fish) and to land on our shores to cure their fish and dry their nets, from the forty-fifth to the thirty-ninth parallel, or from Eastport to Delaware Bay. Now, mackerel first appear about Cape May in the Spring. A thriving trade is done in catching them, which we are to share with the British. The fish then follow up the coast during the Summer to latitude about fifty in the British Possessions; then returning, the fishing season ends sometime in November, substantially in Massachusetts Bay. British fishermen are therefore to follow the fish, going and returning. In the waters of the British Provinces there are no menhaden, which are the best fish for mackerel bait. It takes about one barrel of bait for every eight barrels of mackerel caught, and menhaden furnishes the best bait. This the British fishermen have always had to purchase of the United States. Menhaden catching forms a valuable branch of our fishing, as well for the oil as the bait. All this the English now buy of us—as they can get it nowhere else. Under the treaty, they can catch the bait on our shores for themselves. The privilege granted them of fishing in our waters is of itself alone worth more than all they concede to us. Second in addition, the treaty opens our ports to British fish free of duty. Therefore the British fishermen may contend with ours by right in supplying our seaport cities with fresh fish. They may take the halibut in our waters, which is now a very large article of consumption, and bring it into our ports free of duty in competition with our fishermen. Indeed, the halibut fishery has become so important that vessels are now being fitted out in Massachusetts to pursue that fish on the coast of Greenland. As the British give a bounty of $1 a quintal and the French ten francs a quintal on codfish, and as all the French fish will be at once brought into our ports in Canadian bottoms, our cod fishermen, who get no equivalent whatever by the treaty, are to struggle against this bounty-fed competition. Not only that, but our whale fishermen and seal-oil fishermen are to have British competition all over the world by the opening of our ports free to them. But that is not all. By the twenty-second article of the treaty, we are to pay to Great Britain in addition such sum of money as three arbitrators shall find that the value of the British fishing right is greater than the value of ours conceded to them. But there is no provision that if the value of what we cede to Great Britain is greater than the value she cedes to us, the United States shall be paid for it. But if it is found detrimental to our fisheries, twelve years will entirely destroy that business. In that time the men engaged in it will have turned their attention to other pursuits, and the school in which hardy seamen are trained up for the United States Navy, and which has had the fostering care of our Government from the Revolution until now, will have been broken up.
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> The treaty is as remarkable for what it leaves unsaid as we have found it to be in what it includes. In the face of the fact that half a dozen of our vessels have been seized and brought before the Canadian Courts for confiscation during the past year, for making harbor and shelter, and buying bait and provisions in the bays and ports of the Provinces, there is no provision in the treaty assuring us immunity from such seizures hereafter, or making any provision for reparation for injuries inflicted in the past. Upon this point the treaty is absolutely silent,

Mr. BUTLER objects to the treaty in many other points, and his letter is devoted to the settlement for depredations on American commerce, navigation of the St. Lawrence and other matters embraced in the treaty, about all of which he criticises in no approving spirit.

After Gen. BUTLER closed reading his letter, E. W. DERBY addressed the Legislative Committee. He regretted that the views of Gen. BUTLER had not been sent before the Joint High Commission and the members of the United States Senate, as he believed they were sound, and should receive the attention of all thoughtful men. He fully considered Mr. BUTLER's estimate of the immense value of the fisheries to a very large community in the country. Mr. ATWOOD, of the Cape district, indorsed all that Mr. BUTLER and Mr. DERBY had said concerning the fishery question, which closed the hearing.

The Baptist Home Mission Society—The Future Work.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The Baptist Home Mission Society today adopted resolutions declaring that the wide field for work demands the hearty co-operation of the Baptists throughout the country, and that the former divisions and prejudices ought no longer to be permitted to embarrass the Society; also greeting the Southern brethren with Christian love, and requesting them to unite in allaying any existing prejudices. The last resolution grew out of the acrimonious debate on slavery on Saturday. Also a resolution declaring that, in establishing and maintaining schools of instruction for the freed people, the Society makes no recognition of the policy of educating them separately from other races, and recognizes the present obstructions in the way of common employment and the same educational facilities, as temporary and provisional.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided the law to be unconstitutional under which Major EMERY, of Lowell, was sentenced to twenty-five days' imprisonment for contempt in refusing to answer questions before the Legislative Police Investigating Committee tending to criminate himself, and has ordered his discharge.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana yesterday decided that the constitutional limitations to the State debt had been reached, and that the bonds loaned, the property of the banks and the eventual obligations of the State, are included in the debt.

WM. H. CLARK, news editor of the Baltimore *Sun* for the past twenty years, died at his residence in that city on Sunday, aged fifty-three years. He was an exemplary gentleman and an efficient journalist.

It is said the American Board of Foreign Missions is the residuary legatees of the late JOHN C. BROOKS, of Portland, Me., who leaves them $70,000, and that after Mrs. BROOKS' death they will receive $50,000 more.

The subscription to the new bonds yesterday, were $70,100; internal revenue receipts, $678,473; balance in the treasury: coin, $94,222,000; currency, $6,165,000; coin certificates, $19,185,000.

JAMES CLARK, a policeman, was shot dead, about 12 o'clock last night, in Baltimore, Md., in the bagnio corner of Holliday and Centre streets. The officer was called in to arrest FRED. KUSSEY, and was shot dead by him.

Archbishop PERCHER, of New-Orleans, has received a formal demonstration of welcome upon his return from Rome. A procession of military and civil socities took part in the ceremonies.

A motion for a new trial of HORATIO BOLSTER, now under sentence of death for the murder of SONNY JAMES, is now in argument before the District Court in General Term in Washington.

The morning hour of the Colored Conference, yesterday, at Poughkeepsie, was devoted to eulogies of the late Rev. WESLEY C. MARSHALL. At the afternoon session no business of any importance was done.

The judgment for $11,000 and costs in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has been entered in the Prowthonotary's office against the *Daily Republican*, of Erie, Penn. An execution was issued on Saturday.

HEZEKIAH B. SMITH, of New-Jersey, has filed a bill in Chancery against J. A. FAY & Co., of Cincinnati, asking damages for an infringement of a patent.

The suit involving title to the lands of Portland and various other towns of Oregon has been decided in San Francisco against the Lawndale heirs.

WARREN BREWER, of Worcester, Mass., while returning from a fishing excursion on Sunday, was struck by a railroad-train, and died yesterday.

The Boston Printers' Union has chosen CHARLES A. YOUNG and GEORGE W. BIGELOW delegates to the International Convention in Baltimore during the first week in June.

Advices from Mexico say JUAREZ has closed the port of Tampico, now in possession of revolutionists, and opened the port of Pueblo Viejo to shipping.

The California Pacific Eastern Extension Railroad was incorporated yesterday at San Francisco.

GEO. SIMMONS, brakeman on the Boston and Lowell Road, was killed yesterday while unsbackling cars.

The figures of the New-Hampshire State Treasurer for the year ending May 31 show a reduction of the State debt of $420,000.

The corner-stone of the free bridge which is to span the James River was laid in Richmond, Va., yesterday, with great ceremony.

At Stanton, Va., on Sunday night, Miss MARY DAVIDSON was burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The German Peace Festival will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., on Monday next, 29th inst.

The building laborers in Richmond, Va., struck, yesterday, for an advance of wages.

The Spring races on the Association Course, Lexington, Ky., began yesterday.

The war steamer *Hernando Cortes*, with 213 Venezuelan refugees, has arrived at Havana.

THE FOSTER TRIAL.

The Jury Completed and the Case for the People Presented.

The Opening Address by Judge Garvin.

The Evidence For the Prosecution All In.

The Defense to be Opened and Closed Today.

Scenes and Incidents in the Court-Room.

Yesterday was the seventh day of the trial of WILLIAM FOSTER for the murder of AVERY D. PUTNAM. The Court-room was crowded with spectators, a great majority of whom were gentlemen who had been summoned on the panel of 350 jurors, ordered by the Court on Friday afternoon. Judge CARDOZO took his seat on the bench precisely at 10 o'clock, and soon after the eleven jurymen, already sworn, filed into the room, from the Astor House, in custody of the officers, and took their seats. At this time the prisoner was seated within the bar, in company with his wife, son and daughter. The former is a woman about thirty years of age, ordinarily, but neatly dressed, and her daughter is a little girl about six years of age, and the son but little older—too young to fully realize the dreadful situation in which their father is placed. The proceedings were commenced at 10½ o'clock, when Judge STUART had arrived, and the prisoner was placed at his side.

THE TWELFTH JUROR.

After the names of the eleven jurymen had been called by the Clerk, Mr. HENRY VANDERVOORT, he proceeded to preparer the ballots of the new panel and placed them in the wheel. Two names were called without response being made, when the owner of the third, JAMES DANIELS, answered, came forward and was sworn for examination. In response to the formal questions Mr. DANIELS said that he had formed no opinion; that he had read the accounts of the murder, but paid little attention to what he read, as he did not believe what he saw in the newspapers nor much more than one-half of what he heard; would not have any impressions as to the case until he heard the evidence; had a doubt as to whether the prisoner was guilty or innocent; would require evidence to remove that doubt; if the prisoner killed Mr. PUTNAM, thought the act was a crime if it was done without provocation; if he simply assaulted him without intending to commit murder, the juror said he would consider it a case of manslaughter. Upon the reception of this answer the defendant's challenge was withdrawn, and the District-Attorney having satisfied himself that Mr. DANIELS had no conscientious scruples against capital punishment, all challenges were withdrawn, and the juror was accepted and sworn, contrary to the general expectation of almost every one in the Court-room, who thought, and expressed the sentiment in conversation, that nearly the whole panel would be exhausted before a juror could be obtained. After the juror was sworn and had taken his seat, the audience seemed much relieved, and disposed themselves so as to hear the further proceedings in the case.

Judge CARDOZO then ordered the discharge of the remainder of the panel of jurors summoned for this day, and announced that those who desired to leave would then have an opportunity of doing so. A considerable number availed themselves of this permission, and when silence was restored the defendant's counsel stated that as he presumed the prosecution would occupy the whole of the day, he would not summon the witnesses for the defense until to-morrow (today.)

THE CASE FOR THE PEOPLE OPENED.

Ex-Judge GARVIN then proceeded (at 11 o'clock) to open the case for the prosecution, occupying half an hour, during which he detailed the circumstances of the murder as he expected he should be able to prove them, and closed by stating that if these facts were shown to the satisfaction of the jury he should demand at their hands a verdict of murder in the first degree. It had been remarked that this case had been hurried to trial, but it should be remembered that FOSTER gave Mr. PUTNAM no warning when he delivered him the deadly blows which sent him before his Maker.

After some delay caused by the absence of witnesses, Mrs. PUTNAM came forward, was sworn, and took her seat. She was overcome with emotion, observing which Judge STUART stated that in order to relieve the lady from further attendance he would admit the death of Mr. PUTNAM and everything that she could be called upon to prove. The District-Attorney said he wished to ask her one or two questions, and elicited the fact that she was the widow of AVERY D. PUTNAM; was present at the time of his death, which took place at St. Luke's Hospital on the 29th of April last. On her cross-examination she stated that she was not acquainted with Mrs. DUVAL, and that she never visited her (Mrs. PUTNAM'S) family.

Mrs. JENNIE DUVAL and her two daughters; CUNNINGHAM, the driver of the car on which Mr. PUTNAM was assaulted; FREDERICK E. GOLDWAITE, the conductor; PETER SHUMWAY; JOHN L. DAVIS, the officer who made the arrest; THOMAS DOODY, a passenger on the car; Capt. KILLELEA and Dr. GEORGE F. LEFFERTS, surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital, were severally called and testified to the same state of facts as were sworn to on the Coroner's investigation. On the cross-examination of Dr. LEFFERTS, Judge STUART endeavored to show that the deceased was not properly treated, in that the fracture of the skull was not trepanned immediately upon the arrival of the patient at the hospital. The surgeon said that he explored the wound and arrived at the conclusion that it was necessarily of a fatal character; he had never seen much worse injuries than these, and strongly intimated that nothing could have been done for the patient to save his life. Mrs. DUVAL, in her cross-examination, stated that she had known Mr. PUTNAM for about four years, but was not intimately acquainted with his family, and Mr. PUTNAM was in the practice of calling at her house about once a week. Judge STUART, after eliciting the fact that the lady was married and that her husband was then absent on business, asked her by whom she was married. Mrs. DUVAL replied that she could produce her marriage certificate if necessary, but that she declined to enter into her domestic affairs.

CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

About 1½ o'clock Judge GARVIN announced that he had but one more witness to produce, and as he was not in Court he would rest the case for the people, with the proviso that the absent witness could be examined before the final close of the trial. Judge STUART, after reflection, said that, assuming that the prosecution would occupy all day, he had not summoned any witnesses for the defense, and was not prepared to go on. He would therefore ask for an adjournment until today, with the understanding that there would be no formal opening of the case on the part of the defense, and the number of witnesses were so small that their testimony would not occupy more than half the day, so that the summing up might be concluded by night. Judge Cardozo said that with this understanding he would adjourn the Court until this morning.

The Opening and Testimony for the Prosecution.

After the last juror had been sworn, Judge Garvin rose and said:

If the Court please, gentlemen of the jury: It gives me great pleasure to be able to rise here this morning and see these twelve seats filled. It has for the past week been a source of great anxiety to me, taken in connection with the deep consideration I have felt in regard to the importance of this case, that I should be able to have in the jury-box twelve intelligent, sensible, clear-headed men, who are acquainted with the common and ordinary transactions of human life, who have been mixed up with its business affairs, and are men who have felt life in all its relations, business, social and otherwise. For, gentlemen, on occasions of this description, everything in the first place depends on integrity; in the second place on intelligence; in the third place upon the ability to see, hear and comprehend facts when they are presented by the witnesses, in all the vague relations which they bear upon important questions of this description. And, gentlemen, impaneled as you are in this case, I felt a great comfort in regard to it which I little anticipated when I saw the course which had been pursued by the counsel for the defense in regard to the impaneling of this jury, and the vast numbers of men who have been summoned to take the places filled by you twelve men. Not because I supposed they intended to take any advantage of their position; but their interest in reference to their client undoubtedly made them zealous and eager to seize upon every possible indication which might present to them the idea that they had not positively and truly an indifferent man among those who were to sit upon the liberty and the life of this individual. That is a legal right that they have taken to its fullest possible extent, and against which I have nothing to say. The law of the land authorizes them to take these various steps, for the purpose of sifting out from 700 men twelve men that shall be satisfactory to them; and I desire you, gentlemen of the jury, to remember, in the consideration of this important case—important to the prisoner, and vastly more important to the public—that you twelve men were selected by the prisoner and his counsel for the purpose of trying him, of which I don't complain; they have the right to do it. The law gives them twenty peremptory challenges; it only gives the prosecution five. Sixteen of these challenges they have used; three of these challenges have been used on the part of the prosecution. That is their right, that they have availed themselves of; and of that I do not complain. Gentlemen, it was fair that you should understand this, that no prejudice should arise to the prisoner, none to the people, when you come to consider this case, by reason of the course they have taken. I am gratified to see, after this, the result that we have before us in the jury-box twelve intelligent, sensible men, who are to listen to and bear the evidence in this case. Now, gentlemen, some of you may have sat in capital cases before; most of you probably never have. I thank my God every day since I have held the position of public prosecutor by the favor of the people of this great Metropolis, that it is a responsibility which does not rest upon me. It is a responsibility for the life of a human being; and in addition to that it is a responsibility for the life of a million of people which you represent in this jury-box today; and a responsibility for public order, law as against lawlessness, very murder, which you are bound to take into consideration; and remember, when you come to pass upon this question, that you are responsible as agents of a great people in a metropolis like this for the verdict which you will give upon this case. Now, gentlemen, this is an indictment for murder in the first degree, which charges that a little past 8, on the 26th of April, 1871, without provocation, with malice aforethought, by design, the prisoner took the life of Avery D. Putnam, with an instrument with which the life of a human being was never taken before, on a public street, on a public conveyance, where everybody has a right, in the darkness of the night, and in the presence of three unprotected women, except so far as Mr. Putnam may be said to have been a protector. Gentlemen, the Court will tell you that murder consists in taking the life of a human being with the design so to do, without cause, without justification, without provocation—and when a person does this he shall be guilty of murder in the first degree, and his punishment is fixed by statute. Now, gentlemen, I shall show you that a Mrs. Duval, living on Broadway, had two young daughters. One was at the Church of the Advent, on Forty-sixth-street, on the evening of the 26th of April, 1871, singing in the choir. As the hour approached for her to return home, knowing what the character of this City is, she very properly started with her little young daughter to go after that child and accompany her home. She fell in with Mr. Putnam, an acquaintance of hers, and asked him to accompany her. They got on a Broadway and Seventh-avenue car at the corner of University-place and Waverley-place; they rode quietly up, and as they came to the Gilsey House, on Broadway, about Twenty-eighth or Twenty-ninth-street, I don't remember which, something was said about the clock, and this little girl—there being very few persons in the car—started toward the front door to look up, so that she could see through the door window to this high clock on this hotel, and there on that platform, with grimaces and sneers, stood this prisoner, looking at this little child. Without paying any attention to him, and without saying one word to him, being so young in years that she could not have had an indecent thought in her mind, and he ought to have known it, he came in, slammed the door and attempted to sit down by her side, when her mother changed her over on the other side; and then he said, in a coarse, brutal way, "What have you got to do with it?" She said, "This is my child." Then he made some remarks and went out on the platform, leaving the door open, in the cool of the evening, as it was. Mr. Putnam gets up and shuts this door, and he slams it open again. Then some remarks were made by Mr. Putnam, in kindness, and he came back into the car. Mr. Putnam said not one word. Finally this prisoner turns round and says to Mr. Putnam, then living, now dead, "How far are you going up, Sir?" Mr. Putnam made no reply, and he asked him the second time, "How far are you going up?" in an insolent tone. Mr. Putnam made no reply, simply said he was in company with these ladies, and he knew them. He says, "I will go as far as you do, and when you get off I will give you hell." Gentlemen, I ask you as jurymen and as fathers and husbands, as brothers who love your sisters, as fathers who love your wives, as fathers whose hearts are surrounded and bound up in their children, what would you do if a man had so acted? I tell you, gentlemen, if a man should say that to me, my child sitting there unprotected, or your child and I was an acquaintance of yours, he would have come off very differently from what he did on that evening. He rode several blocks after he made use of that terrible threat which I have just expressed to you, in language too brutal, too profane for me to repeat, and when they struck Forty-sixth-street, the bell sounded, and that bell ring turned out to be the knell of Mr. Putnam's approaching death. The little child got off first, Mr. Putnam followed, and while he stood with one foot on the step of the car and the other on the street, this prisoner, standing on the front platform, seized the hook with which the whiffletrees are let up and down by the driver, passed round the west side of the car, came back to the east side; struck him two blows on the side of the head, crushing in his skull through a felt hat; left him, and went back the same way he came; threw the hook on the platform, and disappeared in the depot within a very few minutes. Now, gentlemen, that is a very succinct, concise statement of what will appear to you, as I am instructed, on the evidence. Gentlemen, it will further appear to you that this prisoner had been a conductor on a car, and knew about the car-hook. It will further appear to you that, after leaving Mr. Putnam and these two ladies, he went forward and spoke to the driver, and said to him: "Have you got a car-hook?" That was before using it, knowing that it was there in the way; without any provocation—plenty of time to think it over, very slyly passing round on the opposite of the car, he strikes the fatal blow which sends Mr. Putnam to the grave. Now, gentlemen, if I show you these facts by credible witnesses, and you are satisfied they are true, I shall ask your deliberate verdict that this man is guilty of murder in the first degree, and that he shall take the consequences of his acts; for if crimes of this description are not to be punished, where is the salvation and order of this community to come from? We do not ask the life of a human being for the purpose of human vengeance, but we ask it for the purpose of preventing others committing the same crime, and for no other reason. The object of punishment is the prevention of crime in others; that those who hear it may know that crimes of this description are punished in this community, and that therefore they must stay their hands, or else, sure, certain punishment awaits them. Now, gentlemen, this is a plain statement of the facts, and with this statement, if my witnesses are here, I will proceed with the testimony, and see what the facts are, giving this man the benefit of every possible chance he may have for his life; and when we get through we shall ask you to render such a verdict as the facts in the case justify. A great deal has been said—some by counsel, and some from other sources—in regard to this man's going speedily to trial. I ask you, gentlemen, did he give Mr. Putnam notice that he was to die? Did he give that poor man notice that his day and his hour had come, and he was to cease to exist? Or was that blow given suddenly, without justification, in a moment? and, in less than two days, this man had ceased to live. I will show to you, gentlemen, these facts, and you will hear what he has to say—what justification he has for this terrible outrage.

MRS. PUTNAM.

The first witness called on the part of the people was Mrs. Anna Putnam, the widow of the murdered man, who, upon taking the stand, was overcome by her emotions, and a pause was made in order that she might recover her composure. During this interval Judge Stuart said: "We have no desire, very far from it, that this lady should be put on the stand. We do not want to harrow the feelings of this weeping widow by bringing her here to testify. We admit all that she can testify. It can be done by any other witness."

Judge Garvin said that he would ask a few questions only.

Judge Garvin—I will ask you two or three questions. Were you present at Mr. Putnam's death? Mrs. Putnam—I was; he died at St. Luke's Hospital on the 29th of April.

Judge Stuart—Were you acquainted with Mrs. Duval? Mrs. Putnam—I was not.

Judge Stuart—She never visited your family? Mrs. Putnam—She did not.

MRS. DUVAL.

The next witness was Mrs. Duval, who came forward and took the stand without hesitation, and after being sworn, testified as follows:

I reside at No. 762 Broadway; on the evening of the 26th of April, I left my house with my daughter and Mr. Putnam; took the University-place car to meet my daughter, who was singing at the Church of the Advent; it was about 9 o'clock; my daughter's name is Mabel Virginia Duval; there were several persons in the car, a woman and a boy; I remember when the car was at about Sixteenth or Seventeenth-street; we did not notice him then, as Mr. Putnam and I were talking about the weather and the new buildings; my daughter, when we got to the Gilsey House, stepped out to the door to look at the clock on the house; I also went over to the other side of the car to look at Helmbold's new store; I saw a man looking in sneering at my daughter; she told me there were some rude men on the platform; I shut the door; it was opened again; I shut it once more, when it was opened half way and the man who struck Mr. Putman looked in again; Mr. Putnam stood up and going to the door said, "These ladies are with me; I will not have them insulted." Mr. Putman went to the door and outside and expostulated with this man; I did not hear what was said then; soon after the prisoner came in and said, "I paid five cents for a seat and am going to have it;" he hesitated at the door and looked to where my daughter sat, but there was not room enough there for a seat; I took my daughter on the other side; the prisoner then said, "What is that to you?" "She is my daughter," said I; "you are very rude;" Mr. Putman again said he would not let us be insulted, and the prisoner only jeered at him; Mr. Putnam said, "If I knew you were in liquor I would not have said anything to you;" the prisoner said to Mr. Putnam, "How far are you going up—how far?" and Mr. Putnam not noticing him, he continued, "When you get out I'll give you hell," and he closed his fist and walked out; I told the conductor to let me out at Forty-sixth-street, and Mr. Putnam repeated it when the car stopped; my daughter went out first and Mr. Putnam after; I was following slowly and saw the prisoner come round and strike Mr. Putnam two blows, breaking in his hat and skull; I was terribly frightened; the car bell then rang, and the car went on; I screamed "Police! Police! stop the car!" My daughter and I moved Mr. Putnam from the track.

Mrs. Duval here identified the car hook and the prisoner's hat.

On her cross-examination by Mr. Stuart, Mrs. Duval said: I live at No. 762 Broadway; am a married lady; my husband is living, and now is at Bridgeport, traveling for our house; he was at Indianapolis on the night of the 26th of May; I know Mr. Putnam since last New-Year's four years; he then called on me generally with some one else; several times with Mr. Hannaberger, with Mr. Kingland; he often went out with me and my children and husband to visit a friend; never to theatres, &c.; never visited his family; did not know his wife; Mr. Putnam went outside the door and closed it after him; I did not hear what he said; did not hear Mr. Putnam say "You are a drunken ruffian, and should not be let on a railroad car with decent people;" Mr. Putnam backed into the car after going out, and was followed by the prisoner, who said: "I paid five cents for a seat, and am going to have it;" Mr. Putnam asked the conductor to make the prisoner be quiet and sit down; he did sit down, but was not quiet; no one complained of the prisoner's conduct; there was only one other woman in the car that I remember; she appeared to be a charwoman; nothing again occurred until we got to Forty-sixth-street; I assisted Mr. Putnam into a drug-store; went to see him at St. Luke's, but could not, he being too low; went to church yesterday with my husband; was married in 1850, and decline to state where or by whom, but can satisfy the Judge or counsel as to the facts; don't like to make public my family matters.

MISS ISABEL VIRGINIA DUVAL.

The next witness was the youngest daughter of the last witness. She testified that she was fourteen years old; we got on the car at University-place, and when near the Gilsey House Mr. Putnam told me about the clock; he said on a cloudy day it would require spectacles to see it; I looked, but could not see it, and then went to the front window and had to stoop down to see it; I then saw a face looking in, sneering at me. Miss Duval went on to describe the occurrence, and said that when Mr. Putnam got off a man came near him with black beard, shining eyes, and white teeth; she looked up and saw a long bright thing flash in the air and hit Mr. Putnam twice; it was quite light; the moon shone, and the stars were out; we stood opposite the lamp. There was no cross-examination of this witness.

MISS ANNIE LILLIE DUVAL.

The eldest daughter of Mrs. Duval was the next witness. She testified that she would be eighteen on the 1st of June, and on the night of the occurrence was at the Church of the Advent, practicing singing. She knew nothing of the affair and there was no cross-examination.

Patrick Cunningham, the driver of the car No. 44 of the Broadway and Broome-street line, on which the tragedy occurred, was next examined. He testified that the car drove uptown some time before nine o'clock; don't remember Mr. Putnam's getting on, but remember his being there and some other ladies; about Twenty-eighth-street, I saw Miss Duval looking out; I looked back, thinking they wanted to get off, but, seeing they didn't, I drove on, and soon noticed the door being opened; Mr. Putnam came out; Foster said, "I paid my fare and want a seat;" the conductor came out and asked what was the matter; Foster then went in and sat down, and soon came out again; I asked him if those ladies were with Mr. Putnam; he said yes, and asked me if I had a hook; I said yes, there it is; (there is the hook on the table, pointing to the instrument in the possession of the District-Attorney;) when I got the bell at Forty-sixth-street, I stopped and looked over my shoulder; saw the hook gone; caught hold of Foster; he said, "Go to h—ll;" I had hold of the brake and reins and could not let go; the next I heard was cries of "Police!" the hook was thrown on the platform by some one; the conductor said, "We had better not stop here," so we went on; the next time I met Foster was in the hitching room; he asked me to go and have a drink; I said no, but afterward went and had some drinks at O'Neil's and Reilley's; I asked him if he had hit Mr. Putnam; he said yes; I asked him if he knocked him down, but don't remember what he said; after we had the drinks I took the hook and brought it to the Station-house and gave it to Capt. Killilea.

To Judge Stuart—I did not grin at the ladies, nor nudge Foster, nor did any one to my knowledge; I did not know Foster well enough; never saw him before, and could not make bold enough to nudge him; don't know whether Mr. Putnam got on with the ladies or not; I am certain I caught hold of Foster by the sleeve and he pulled away from me and told me to go to hell; I was sober, and I think Foster was under the influence of liquor.

To a Juror—Foster did not get on the car after Mr. Putnam was struck; it was twenty minutes after when I met him; I don't know whether he was in search of me or not.

FREDERICK S. GOLDWAITE.

The next witness was the conductor of car No. 44. He said that he was conductor of car No. 44 on the night in question; left down-town at a quarter past eight; remember Putnam's getting on at Eighth-street, with two ladies; I went on in front, and the prisoner said he wanted to come in and sit down; I told him to do so, and that was all I heard; I stopped the car at Forty-sixth-street, and Mr. Putnam got off, and the two ladies were coming after; I saw a man come round the west side of the car, and saw him strike the deceased with what looked like a club; I took the car then to the depot, and went round afterward to a little saloon and told a friend of mine, named Peter Shumway, of the occurrence; he told me to make out a report, and he went down to Forty-sixth-street; I went to the Station-house and told Capt. Killelea of the case; gave him my address; when the car was going out after the affair happened, two young men came in and took the hook and looked at it, and saw it bloody; I think the prisoner is the man who hit Mr. Putnam.

PETER SHUMWAY.

The man referred to by the last witness testified that he came upon the second car after No. 44; met the conductor, Goldthwaite, and went with him into a saloon; he told me of the row, or fight, as he called it, he had on the car; I told him to make a report of the case, and went down to Forty-sixth-street and got the address of the injured man; when I came back the conductor was making out his report, and when he came to that part of it which said "committed by some person unknown," the prisoner stood up and said "I'm the man that did it; who wants me? I laid him out, and I'll lay you out, too;" he took a chair and was advancing toward the conductor. [Prisoner's counsel objected to any further evidence of this kind, and it was excluded.] The witness then said he thought him under the influence of liquor at the time.

JOHN L. DAVIDS,

the officer who made the arrest of Foster, was next called, and testified that he arrested the prisoner at about twenty minutes past two in the morning; found him dressed and took him to the Station-house; he was intoxicated when I arrested him, so drunk that I had to rub his ears to arouse him; took him to Court first and then to St. Luke's Hospital into the presence of Mr. Putnam; Capt. Killelea went up to him and asked him if he could identify the man who hit him; I brought the driver (excluded) and then the prisoner; Mr. Putnam asked him why he kept the door open, and said that he was the man who hit him.

To Judge Stuart—Foster was asleep when I arrested him; he came to the Station-house quietly.

THOMAS DOADY,

a passenger who was on the car at the time of the occurrence, testified that he got on at Nineteenth-street; took no particular notice of what was going on; sat in the back part of the car; I lived in Forty-seventh-street, and thought I might as well get off at Forty-sixth-street; when the car stopped I was going away, when I heard screaming, and saw the man down and the other man running away.

THOMAS KILLELEA,

the Captain of the Twenty-second Precintt, was the next witness. He testified: I am Captain of the Twenty-second Precinct Police; the deceased was taken from the Station-house to St. Luke's Hospital; the prisoner was brought in at twenty minutes past three in the morning; told Officer Davis to bring him to Court in the morning, and tell the Judge to remand him to the Station-house, that I might bring him to the hospital to get him identified; I took him there; asked Mr. Putnam if he could identify him; showed him the driver first, (excluded,) and then the prisoner; Mr. Putnam said he was the man, and asked him why he opened the door; I told him he was not in a condition to quarrel with him, and I think Foster said, "What door?"

DR. LEFFERTS.

Dr. George F. Lefferts, surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, was next examined. He testified that he was surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital on the 26th and 27th days of April, and examined Mr. Putnam; found a wound two inches in his skull and also on his knee; the wound in the skull caused the brains to ooze out; was perfectly sensible throughout the night; was told that we were going to cut out the injured part of the skull; after this was done he said he felt relieved, but began to fall into a semi-comatose state, which deepened until he lost all sense and died; death ensued from the injuries received in his skull on the morning of the 28th April.

To Judge Stuart—I treated him when he came in at fifteen minutes past eleven P. M.; did not report to any of my superiors; told my assistant that his skull was fractured, and gave him to the charge of the nurses; saw him next day at half past seven and again at eleven; did nothing but bandage his head at eleven; Friday Dr. Buck came to see him, and he made an exploration of his wound; the depression in the skull was deep; the bone was driven in upon the brain; did not trepan him at all; Mr. Putnam was in a sleep during the first night; he was not in a coma, but a sort of unnatural sleep; a man can recover out of a coma; raised the depression in his skull by taking out the fragments; have seen many cases of worse fractures of the skull, but not where they recovered; have seen depression raised and inflammation prevented; the deceased might have recovered if the inflammation did not set in.

A Juror—Did you think the wound fatal when you saw it?

Witness—When I first saw him I did not think he could recover.

THE CASE CLOSED.

After this witness had left the stand, Judge Garvin said that he would submit the case on this evidence, with the proviso that Dr. Marsh, who was ill with a fever, could be examined if he recovered in time. He would, however, call a brother of deceased, to ascertain a few particulars. Mr. Austin D. Putnam then took the stand, and testified that his deceased brother was forty-five years of age, and shorter than himself. There was no cross-examination. By agreement with Judge Cardozo the case was then adjourned until this morning, when the defense will introduce their testimony.

The Duties of Policemen on Street Cars.

Charles Osborn, a conductor of the Fourth-avenue line of street cars, made a complaint before Police Commissioner Bosworth, yesterday, against Patrolman Wm. Herring, of the Fourteenth Precinct, for refusing to put three men off the car who were drunk and disorderly. His story was that he had remonstrated with the ruffians without effect, and when in the Bowery, at Prince-street, stopped the car and called to Herring to put them off. The officer, coming up to the car, told Osborn he must put them off himself, but he would protect him in doing it. Two of the men then left the car, and the conductor put the other one off by force. He stated that personally he had no fault to find with the officer, and had made the complaint by direction of the Superintendent of the road. The case was referred to the Board.

THE NEWBURG MURDER TRIAL.

Arraignment of John Boyd, the Colored Murderer—First Day's Proceedings.

A special term of Court was held yesterday by Judge Joseph F. Barnard, at Newburg, for the purpose of disposing of two murder cases, viz.: Robert Buffum, charged with killing John L. Seaverns, and John Boyd, (colored,) charged with killing Peter McGowan. Boyd's case will receive the attention of the Court first, and it excites much interest, because it is believed it was the result of an old feud.

The particulars of the murder are as follows: On Saturday evening, July 23, 1870, Boyd, who was then a colored waiter in the Orange Hotel, at Turner's Station, on the Erie Road, engaged in a quarrel with one of the female cooks. Peter McGowan, the deceased, reproved Boyd. Boyd dared McGowan to go out upon the platform and fight it out, at the same time leading the way. McGowan dealt Boyd a terrible blow on the face, when the latter turned quickly, drew a four-barreled revolver and snapped the trigger three times while he was pursuing McGowan. The fourth fire was successful, the ball entering McGowan's side, at the waist. He fell, when Boyd threw himself upon him, and attempted to shoot him through the head, when he was kicked in the mouth by some person, which changed the direction of the ball, and it struck a table. The kick cut through Boyd's upper lip so that it hung from his cheek, and the blood poured from the wound. Again Boyd fired at the prostrate McGowan, but receiving another kick the ball passed through a window and entered one of the cars of the Buffalo express train then entering the station, passing above the head of a passenger. The proprietor of the hotel, Col. E. R. Abbott, then grappled with Boyd, and, after a desperate struggle, he wrenched the pistol from his hand. Boyd, seeing that McGowan was still alive, seized a heavy stone pitcher and dashed it at his head. It struck the floor a few inches from him, and was smashed to atoms. Two or three men then seized Boyd and secured him, he struggling to get at the mortally-wounded McGowan. He was at once bound with a rope, and while his captors were endeavoring to get him out of the way about fifty men attempted to seize him, with the intention of enforcing Lynch law. He was at length got away from the mob and taken to the County Jail, at Goshen, by a circuitous route. He had recently arrived from North Carolina, where he was a slave before the war. He is a negro of fine personal appearance and very intelligent. McGowan died a day or two after the affray. The jury was soon selected and empaneled, and District-Attorney Fullerton made his opening address.

Considerable testimony was then offered for the prosecution, the witnesses narrating the facts already given in a detailed manner.

Gen. Niven opened for the defense, showing its theory to be that the prisoner actually committed the crime in one sense, but that Hatten and McGowan provoked the affray, and that the latter put himself in the way of Boyd personally.

Witnesses were then introduced to support the theory set forth, and a deposition was read, as made by the prisoner's old master, George D. Boyd, of Reedsville, Rockingham County, North Carolina, whose slave the prisoner was before the war. The deposition stated he was a very good boy; peaceable, quiet and honest.

The prisoner, John Boyd, then testified that he went to the ice-cooler for butter, and while he was there, Peter McGowan entered and asked what was the matter between Bridget and witness; the latter said only a little fracas—what business is it to you; McGowan said he would make it his business, when witness told him to go ahead; a few hours after witness was confronted in the glass pantry by McGowan, who obstructed witness' passage, and informed him he come to settle that affair about Bridget; witness proposed to settle the matter outside, when he received a powerful blow, after which he recollected nothing that occurred till he saw Mr. Cable have hold of him, and found his lip cut and a tooth out; there was no bad feeling between us before; at tea-time Bridget McGowan and Tom Hatten stood talking together about the Bridget difficulty; heard McGowan say to Bridget, never mind we'll fix him tonight.

Upon his cross-examination witness said he carried the revolver for three years.

Here the defense rested, and the Court adjourned till 9 A. M. Tuesday.

Inquest in the Clauss Case.

Coroner Young held an inquest yesterday at the City Hall in the case of the young German girl, Emma Clauss, who committed suicide by shooting herself at her father's residence, No. 87 Avenue B, on Thursday last. Several witnesses were examined, but no facts were elicited which have not been published. The father, Balthazar Clauss, testified, as he has heretofore stated, that he did not know the Charles Reed of whom his daughter spoke after the shooting, and had never seen him in the house. All the other witnesses examined were equally ignorant on this point, as none of them had ever heard the girl speak of her lover prior to the shooting, or knew that she was acquainted with Reed, whose alleged failure to appear, according to his promise on Thursday, and marry her, she gave as the cause of her ending her life. All the witnesses agreed in stating that the girl always bore an excellent character, and had never been suspected of any improper conduct. No other evidence being obtainable, the case was finally closed by a verdict of suicide by shooting.

Another Phase of the Stevens House Suicide.

There is no longer any doubt of the identity of the unfortunate woman who committed suicide at the Stevens House, who has been known as Kate E. Harrington. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Andrew Charles, grocer, at No. 286 Fourth-avenue, called at the Coroner's office and stated that it was at his house, No. 50 East Twenty-second-street, that the deceased had last lived, and where she was known as Kate V. Selden. Mr. Charles was convinced of the identity of this lady with the deceased by the fact that the handwriting in a cookery book presented by Mrs. Selden to Mrs. Charles was the same as that of the note left by Mrs. Harrington in her room at the hotel. Mrs. Charles also knew Miss Fitzgerald as a friend of the deceased, and thus the statement of that lady was corroborated in all essential particulars. The unhappy life of the deceased is further revealed by the statement of Mr. Charles, that during her residence in his house she introduced as her husband a gentleman whom she called Jim, and explained in his absence that they did not live together because he was too proud to acknowledge her as his wife. Mr. Charles accounted for his failure to make these explanations at an earlier day by saying that he has not time to read the newspapers, and had, therefore, not heard of the affair.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Can Senator Sherman's place be Vallandigham's objective point?

Municipal and township officers are to be elected on Thursday throughout Virginia.

The brass bands of Vermont are to meet in Rutland on the 30th inst., and all the Rutlanders are agonizingly asking, whither shall we flee?

An alliterative Tennessee paper asserts that the Democracy alone can replace the fair fabric of freedom on the firm foundation of the fathers.

A gang of burglars have been going through small Post-offices in Michigan during the past three months, and have thus far found it safe and profitable.

One of Ohio's Democratic papers alludes to Vallandigham as one whose devotion to the Democratic Party, and to the interests of the country through it, has been attested by a thousand sacrifices.

A Pennsylvania man has just received, by express, $2,300 from an anonymous Pittsburger, who simply says that by right it belongs to him. The Pennsylvanian is willing to accept more and ask no clearer explanations.

Gov. Claflin, Congressman Dawes, Dr. George B. Loring, Gen. Butler, Hon. Harvey Jewell, Hon. Alexander H. Rice, and not a few others, are candidates for the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

Ex-Congressman James A. Johnson has been making another speech in a California town, telling how much he wants to be nominated by the Democrats for Governor, and saying that he believes the contest lies between Gov. Haight and himself.

For the benefit of Chicago people, who buy milk of small dealers, the *Tribune* publishes a list of the locations and owners of swill-fed cows, to the number of nearly 3,000, as reported officially by the different sanitary policemen to the Sanitary Superintendent.

The Republican clubs of San Francisco have so far modified their tests for membership that the obligation to support party nominations for county and city offices is omitted, and the only pledge required is a promise to support State and Legislative nominations.

Rulloff's remains were buried in an unoccupied lot owned by a physician in the old cemetery in Binghamton on Friday evening last, and the *Republican* says that the physician got possession of the head as a consideration for permitting the burial of the body in his lot.

A recent Honolulu paper speaks of the spread of leprosy in and around that city, and mentions one noteworthy case, that of a witness in the Supreme Court, whose occupation was that of a fish-dealer and sometimes a meat-butcher. Think of such a person furnishing food to the healthy!

Imagine Boston's joy when it threw up its hat, and, believing that its own little city is still the hub, vociferated: "Portland will hereafter be only a way station on a long railway line to the East, the same as Springfield is on the line to the West." The Natural Seaport of the Canadas will probably enter a disclaimer.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* enthusiastically expresses its tumultuous joy that Robert Toombs has "undertaken the holy task of cutting afresh with his mental chisel, mallet and strong arm on the hearts of the Southern people, 'Rights shall be respected and justice shall be done!'"

A convention of Sabbath-school teachers in this State is to be held in Plattsburg in June, beginning on Tuesday, 13th, and continuing through Wednesday and Thursday. Delegates are requested to notify Wm. L. Movers, of Plattsburg, before the 5th of June, of their intention to be present.

It is alleged that Rulloff confessed to his counsel that he drowned his two associates in the crime for which he was hanged, and that he also proposed to his counsel the murder of Burroughs, the surviving clerk, who was to be the chief witness against him, even mentioning the name of a desperado in this City who, he said, "would do the job for a reasonable price."

Each evening paper, with one exception, in the City of New-York, "has a larger circulation than any other evening paper in the United States," if we can trust its own statements. The Cincinnati *Times & Chronicle* "has a larger circulation than any other evening paper in the United States," if we can credit it. The Brooklyn *Eagle* "has a larger circulation than any other evening paper in the United States," if we can credit it. The Boston *Journal* "has a larger circulation than any other evening paper in the United States," if we can credit it. The Chicago *Journal* "has a larger circulation than any other evening paper in the United States," if we can credit it. (Several other States to hear from.)

Pennsylvania reports a man sixty-seven years old, now living in Chester County, who has been blind since he was seven years of age, and who can find his home among the trees on Welsh Mountain at any time without aid from any one; who can pass from one place to another for a distance of four or five miles in his own neighborhood; knows the different residences of the neighbors as soon as he approaches them; knows the voices of his acquaintances, and in many instances their footsteps; can tell different kinds of timber; make a shaking-fork, broom or ax-handle; can hang an ax, and can chop wood, and when done with his day's work will hide his ax and return to the woods on the following day and find it.

The African Methodist Episcopal Conference.

Yesterday was the fifth day of the African Methodist Episcopal Conference, at the Sullivan-street Church. The Committee on Circuits and Stations reported Owego and Morrisania were made stations. The Missionary Committee reported, as did also the Committee on Finance. The following delegates were elected to the General Conference: W. W. Winder, N. H. Turpin, D. Darrell, F. Gould, R. F. Wayman, H. J. Rhodes, Lewis S. Lewis, and as reserve delegates, J. W. Cooper, W. F. Catto and J. E. Boyer. The persons named in yesterday's Times were ordained, and the New-York Sabbath School anniversary took place at 2 o'clock. This last was very interesting, and consisted of vocal music by the children, and addresses by Bishop Campbell and other clergymen after the schools had been introduced to the Conference. Today the members go to Philadelphia to be present at the funeral of Mr. Moore. On Wednesday the business will be resumed, and the Brooklyn Sabbath School anniversary will take place in the Bridge-street Church.

Fisk and Gould's Gold Contracts.

Yesterday afternoon a declaration was filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States Court by William Foster, Jr., against Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., for alleged violation of contract in refusing to take $50,000 in gold for which the defendants were to pay $70,750 in greenbacks. This is one of the number of cases which arose out of the gold excitement on Black Friday, in September, 1869.

Opening of the Museum of Natural History at Central Park.

It was expected that the opening of the Museum at Central Park yesterday would be attended by imposing ceremonies. Such, however, was not the case. The people, however, were admitted without ceremony, and permitted to wander at will through the building. The improvements have already been noted, but it may not be amiss to repeat the noticeable changes. The conversion of about twenty-five feet of each end of the saloon on the first floor into offices for the Professors, clerks and members of the Society, furnished a good pretext, lack of accommodation, for the clearing away of the mountains of plaster of Paris, which no one cared to look at more than once. In the smaller room the three rustic pieces of fern work, and three statues, constitute the only attractions. Statuary is represented by a colossal figure of Christopher Columbus, a bronze colossal figure of Washington, and a life-size group, picturing a boy rescuing a dog from his juvenile tormenters.

The second floor contains, as it has for some time past, specimens of metals and stones, fossils, preserved reptiles, and stuffed birds and beasts. The classification and grouping have been remarkably well effected, and deserve much commendation. The placards are more legible, and much fuller in description of peculiarly interesting specimens.

The new building on the level below the Museum is now nearly finished. It is of wood, very ornate in the matter of both wood-work and paint. During the day the Museum was thronged by a great number of visitors, who appeared to derive much gratification from their examination of the objects of interest it contained.

VARIOUS CRIMES.

The Broadway Gambling Case—Examination at the Police Court.

Justice Dowling, yesterday, renewed the examination in the case of the gambling-house, No. 818 Broadway, seized upon a warrant some nights since, by Capt. Hedden, Fifteenth Precinct, of which John Morrissey, John McCormick and Wm. Gage are alleged to be the proprietors. The complainant in the case, Arnold Seiver, was placed upon the stand and cross-examined by Mr. Graham, counsel for the defendants, in the way usual in such cases. Seiver, however, was more decided in his facts than such witnesses generally are, for he knew that he lost $100 during one evening in the house No. 818 Broadway, playing faro, and about the same amount on the succeeding night. He was also certain that he had seen McCormick in the house acting in a manner to justify the belief that he is interested in the game, for he had seen him receive money in payment for the "checks," with which the betting was done. He had never, however, seen Morrissey in the house, and did not know of a single fact that would tend to prove that he was one of the proprietors of the game.

After the witness had been compelled to unvail all his past history, and explain why he had registered himself at different hotels as H. Daniels, which he did by saying that he had been unsuccessful in business, and desired to conceal himself from his friends, a question as to the admissibility of certain evidence arose between the Magistrate and the counsel. Justice Dowling then said that he would adjourn the case until the District-Attorney could appear on behalf of the prosecution.

The Mutiny at Sea—Committal of the Prisoners.

William Montwell, John McDonald, Jerry Fitzpatrick, Thomas Shea, Thomas Welsh, Chas. Carr, Robert Welsh and Thomas Wood, seamen on board the British brig *Manitoba*, from Cardiff, Wales, were brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, on a charge of mutiny and attempting to murder the first mate of the vessel, Hiram McKennan, during a recent voyage from England. The facts of the case have already been recorded in the Times. The matter came under the jurisdiction of the United States authorities on the requisition of the British Consul, Mr. Archibald, under the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, which enables the Government of either country in similar cases to arrest the culprits, and if sufficient evidence is adduced against them to issue an extradition warrant. The examination was adjourned to Wednesday to afford the counsel for the prisoners an opportunity to prepare his defense.

The Reputable Doctors' Opinion of Lookup Evans.

At a stated meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine, held May 18, 1871, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The prevailing crime of abortion as a regularly advertised business has, in this City and county, been hitherto opposed by the medical profession, without the uniform and efficient co-operation of the State officers and the Courts which has been desired and reasonably expected.

Resolved, That the profession hail the advent of any administration which will secure it such long-desired support as shall enable it to successfully contend against this wide-spread crime, practiced in too many instances by malefactors possessing, or pretending to possess, medical diplomas.

Resolved, That Judge Gunning S. Bedford has, by his manner of conducting the trials of those notorious abortionists and enemies of mankind, Wolf and Thomas Lookup; by the high moral tone of his address to, and by his clear and specific instructions given to the juries, and finally by his prompt and just sentences, eminently honored the name he bears; has done infinite service to society, has merited the commendation and shall have the most cordial approval of the New-York Academy of Medicine, as he doubtless will of every member of the profession in our county who properly estimates his duty and morality.

Resolved, That an official copy of this expression of the Academy, and the minutes pertaining to it, be sent to Judge Bedford, to our efficient District-Attorney Garvin, to the President of the New-York Bar Association, and to the daily papers of this City.

E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., President.
W. T. WHITE, M. D., Secretary.

Trial of Patrick McNevins for Shooting Edward Hines.

Patrick McNevins was called to the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday to answer before Judge Bedford for having shot Edward Hines, of No. 1298 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, just outside of William Freer's liquor-store in East Sixteenth-street, near Avenue A, on the evening of the 27th of last November. James Hines, brother of the prisoner, and Christopher Donohue, testified that the prisoner struck and shot the deceased without provocation, and the Court adjourned until 11 A. M. today.

The Diversions of Our Rulers.

A party of Irish politicians, returning from a pleasure jaunt, got into a broil with some other passengers on the Staten Island ferry-boat, about 7 o'clock last evening, and kept it up till they reached the wharf, beating off the deck hands who attempted to coerce them into decency. After landing at the Battery two of them fell upon one of their adversaries before the eyes of the crowd, and in a minute had pounded his face into a jelly. Several men rushed to his assistance, and the whole gang of roughs was about to "pitch in" for their side when the Police arrived, just in time to prevent a general battle. Strange to say, no arrests were made. The friends of the injured man removed him in a sadly battered condition, and the gang of City magnates rolled triumphantly away in carriages.

The Proposed Widening of Broadway.

Owners of property on Broadway affected by the proposed widening of that thoroughfare seem to be determined to ignore the present Commission. Yesterday four claims of property-owners on Broadway, to whom awards for damages were made by the first Commission, were handed in to the Common Council, with a demand for their immediate payment. The claims are as follows:

Amos R. Eno	$21,450
Henry F. Smith	15,200
W. W. Pell and E. R. Eno	21,300
M. M. Kellogg	30,000

The papers were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Bids for Water Pipe.

Bids for supplying cast-iron water pipe, for the use of the Department of Public Works, were opened yesterday in the presence of Commissioner Tweed and Controller Connolly. The quantity required was 8,625 tons of straight pipe, 225 tons branches and curves, and 225 tons special castings, which Mr. B. G. Clarke, representing the Warren Foundry and Machine Works, offered to supply for the aggregate sum of $598,712 50. The only other bidder was the Camden Iron Works. The contract was awarded to Mr. Clarke, his bid being the lowest by several thousand dollars.

Saengerfest Preparations.

At a meeting of the Fest Committee for the twelfth general Saengerfest, Dr. Heindenfeldt presiding, yesterday, letters were received from Senator Carl Schurz and Representatives Finkelberg and Fernando Wood, announcing their intention to be present at the approaching festival, for which further arrangements were made.

The Children of John Allen.

John Allen, *alias* John Van Allen, as already stated in the columns of the Times, left two children. They were both taken possession of by the relations of their father. Some time since, Mr. Brewster, a lawyer of this City, obtained from the Court an order appointing an old friend of Allen guardian *ad litem* of the children. Yesterday a motion was made before Judge Ingraham, in Supreme Court Chambers, to have a nearer relation of the children substituted instead of the present guardian. Judge Ingraham reserved his decision.

Singular Death of a Reputable Citizen.

F. A. Weitschell, who resided with his wife and son, aged fourteen years, at No. 342 West Forty-second-street, for some time had been suffering from mental despondency, and finally became a victim of the delusion that officers of the law were upon his track for some imaginary crime. Saturday evening last, while the victim of this idea, he ascended to the roof of a shed attached to his house for the purpose of avoiding the policemen of his diseased imagination, and either fell or jumped to the ground, a distance of fourteen feet, breaking one of his legs and receiving other severe injuries. He was immediately removed to Bellevue Hospital, but died before reaching there. Yesterday Coroner Herrman took charge of the case, and by his permit the remains were removed to the late residence of the deceased, where an inquest will be held. The deceased was a gentleman of culture, was a Colonel of a regiment in the Union Army during the late war, and had latterly been engaged in the insurance business. Financial embarrassments are supposed to have been the cause of the mental aberration.

THE GERMAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Second Annual Festival of the Patriots of '48-9—A Lively Time at Jones' Wood.

The second annual festival of the German patriots of the revolution in southern Germany in 1848-49, at Jones' Wood yesterday, attracted a large attendance. It was expected that Senator Schurz and Friedrich Hecker, the revolutionary leader of that period, would be present to address the assemblage. These gentlemen, however, failed to appear, and letters from both of them, making excuses for their absence, were read by the President, Gen. Max Weber. The Society, which now numbers 300 members, assembled early yesterday morning at the Steuben House, and thence marched to the festival grounds, where at 11 o'clock the festivities began. The grand platform, where at 2 P. M. a meeting took place, was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The festivities commenced by the firing of a salute from a battery served by artillerists of the revolutionary period of 1848-9, under the command of Capt. Stutz. The meeting was addressed by Gen. Sigel, the Fest President, and Weil von Gernsbach, who briefly reviewed the events of '48-9, tracing their bearing on the subsequent development of affairs, which finally resulted in the re-establishment of the German Empire and the unification of Fatherland.

Prof. Straubenmueller read a poem, reflecting the spirit and sentiments of the period which was commemorated on this occasion. The festivities were wound up by a Summer-night's festival, which was continued until late. The Committee of Arrangements, which had done all that was necessary to make the affair a success, was composed of the following gentlemen: Major Krenkel, Major Stoebr, Capt. Stenzel, Capt. F. Weber, Capt. Rheinboldt, and Col. Serges. The events celebrated yesterday embraced two distinct revolutions in Baden, as a consequence of the French Revolution in 1848. The first took place in the month of April, 1848, when about 4,000 revolutionary volunteers gathered in the southern part of that German State, who intended to overthrow the monarchical power. That revolution was headed by Freidrich Hecker, who, after a struggle, had to yield to the superior military force of the monarchical power.

The second Baden revolution had for its object the introduction and enforcement of the liberal German Constitution, adopted by the German National Constitutional Convention which was sitting at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and at Stuttgart, in 1848 and 1849. In this revolution about 49,000 revolutionists, chiefly from Baden and Rhenish Bavaria, were under arms. They were opposed by about 120,000 monarchical troops, under command of William, then heir to the Prussian throne, now Emperor of Germany. The struggle lasted about eight weeks, when the revolutionists were overpowered by superior numbers.

Annual Parade of the Old Guard.

The members of the "Old Guard," an independent military organization, made their annual parade yesterday. The handsome white and gold uniforms of the Guard, surmounted by huge bear-skin shakos, attracted much attention, and the battalion was received with hearty rounds of applause by the spectators all along the line of march. The members assembled at the Astor House in two companies, under the command of Capts. Gurney and Buckley, and marched down Broadway to Wall, and thence through Broad and other thoroughfares to Broadway; thence up town to the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue. Major George W. McLaurens was in command of the battalion, aided by Adjutant W. G. Tompkins.

As soon as the Old Guard reached the armory they were surrounded by numerous friends and former comrades, who greeted those in uniform with heartiness. Among those present we noticed Gen. Abram Duryee, Col. Harry Rockafellar, Col. Shumway, and others equally well known. An appetizing collation had been provided for the occasion through the liberality of Sergt. Gersham B. Smith, and all present did justice to the spread. Several appropriate toasts were offered and honored, speeches being made by Major McLean, Gen. Duryee and others. When the health of Sergt. Smith was proposed, it was received with tumultuous cheers. In answer to the call of his guests, Mr. Smith said that the parade recalled many pleasant recollections to his mind as one of the founders of the City Guard, nearly thirty years ago, and he hoped that in the ranks of the Old Guard the members of the City and Light Guards might experience many pleasant reunions. The party then broke up much pleased with the events of the day. The Committee on parade consisted of Messrs. L. D. Bulkley, James T. Hatfield, Frederick Allen, Charles A. Peverelly, W. S. Fogg, Joseph Naylor, D. M. Henriques and ex-officio Major McLean.

Dickinson College.

The following is the programme of commencement exercises at this institution: Sunday, June 4, 10½ o'clock A. M., sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry by Rev. Wm. Butler, D. D.; 7½ o'clock P. M., baccalaureate sermon by the President, Dr. Dashiell; Monday, June 5, 8 o'clock P. M., oratorical contest by the Junior Class for the prize medals; Tuesday, June 6, 11 o'clock A. M., class day of the Class of 1871; 3 o'clock P. M., annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, and general meeting of the alumni in the College Chapel; 8 o'clock P. M., oration before the literary societies, by Rev. B. F. Brooke, A. M., and poem by Horatio C. King, Esq., of the Class of 1858; Wednesday, June 7, 8 o'clock A. M., annual meeting of the General Belles-Lettres and General Union Philosophical Societies; 8 o'clock P. M., oration before the Alumni Association by Rev. W. J. Stevenson, of the Class of 1858; Thursday, June 8, 10 o'clock A. M., commencement exercises.

The Troubles of the Methodist Book Concern—The Slander Trial Postponed.

In the case of Goodenough against Lanahan, for slander, in Part I. of the Superior Court, yesterday, before Judge Jones, counsel for plaintiff handed to the Court a demurrer to the answer. The case was postponed in order that the answer might be amended. There was quite an array of counsel present. As the case now stands it may not be reached until Fall.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Adjourned to Friday, May 26, at 10½ A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

No Circuit calendar. Criminal business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
32 (R. C.)—Western Bk. of Scotland vs. Wilson.
28—Roe et al vs. Allaire Ex.
90½—Casanora vs. De Valle.
72—McMillan vs. Knox.
58—Cook et al. vs. The Seventh Ward Nat. Bk.
288½ (R. C.)—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.
228—Coleman et al. vs. Poston et al.
266—Stubben vs. Dzialynski.
156—Oddie et al vs. Goodyear et al.
234½—Huston vs. Weber et al.
32—Orr vs. Mayor, &c., of N. Y.

Nos.
146—Bailey, rec'r, &c., vs. Rathbun.
270½ (R. C.)—Jewett et al. vs. Black et al.
18½ (R. C.)—Stewart vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
54½ (R. C.)—Hancock vs. Gomez et al.
108½ (R. C.)—Pape vs. Bk. of Albion.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
252½ (R. C.)—Rockwell vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
330 (R. C.) Kelly vs. Ingalls.
1294½—Tyng vs. The Com. Warehouse Co.
2244—McKinley vs. Lamb.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrer.

No.
12—Mappin vs. Mortimer.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
158—Seigel vs. Schmall.
101—Hart vs. Wolff.
101½—Same vs. Same.
148—Kuhn vs. Brown.
107—Young vs. Fettretch.
153—The Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Fettretch.
69—Evans vs. O'Brien.
114—King vs. Knapp.
59—Phelps vs. Platt.
95—Platt vs. Platt.
99—Dowling vs. Griffin.
53—Bronson vs. Griffin.
57—Mullen vs. Decker.
56—Newhall vs. Decker.
61—Farnham vs. Reid.
84—Pendergast vs. Barst.
116—Morse vs. Partridge.
68—Stevenson vs. Catherwood.
247—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
157—Graham vs. Clark.
88—Holleror vs. Rufner.
93—Foster vs. Townsend Mfg. Co.
139—Westervelt vs. Ackley.
222—Hunt vs. Wagenen.
119—Casoni vs. Ree.
180—Hendricks vs. Hart.
125—Merritt vs. Gooderson.
126—Duvall vs. Dunscomo.
178—Basch vs. Ogden.
120—Marshal vs. MacGregor.
44—Schloemer vs. Behrens.
55—East River Bank vs. Webb.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
33—Bartlett vs. Paris.
34—Murphy et al. vs. McCaffrey et al.
46—Holloway vs. Stephens.
47—Same vs. Same.
49—Claflin vs. Friedlander.
50—Lee vs. Friedlander.
51—Hohlsaat vs. Friedlander.
52—Cochran vs. Friedlander.
53—Ridley vs. Friedlander.
54—Eldridge vs. Friedlander.
63—Dike vs. Towles et al.
66—Wambold vs. Wambold.
76—Hoy vs. Bramhall et al.

Nos.
77—Same vs. Same.
100—Seward vs. Hunt.
109—Devlin vs. Midner.
120—Rourke vs. McElvain.
130—Wagstaff et al. vs. Flanagan.
132—How vs. Levy et al.
138—Therry et al. vs. Connolly.
146—Richards vs. The Mayor.
147—Havemeyer et al. vs. The Mayor.
148—Whitson et al. vs. The Mayor.
149—Ray vs. The Mayor.
150—Livingston et al. vs. White et al.
157—Laytin vs. De Lancy.
163—The Home Ins. Co. vs. Altenbrand.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
969½—Hall vs. Darling.
795—Fisk, Jr., vs. Gray.
657—Wehle vs. Butler.
957—Menzler vs. Billings.
661—Carroll vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
772—Simon vs. Salinger.
771—Van Houten vs. Novelty Iron Works.
845—Betts vs. Raphael.
889—Pinkham vs. Britton.

Nos.
715—Maine Nat. Bank vs Nat. City Bank.
987—Taylor vs. Drake.
991—First National Bank, of Jackson, Mich., vs. Beecher.
992—Townshend vs. Dilen.
907—Killduff vs. Russell, Receiver.
1003—Doherty vs. Feilheimer et al.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
152—Bintoul et al. vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.
648—Freeman vs. Lorillard et al.
700—Hirschsohn vs. Hamburg Am. Packet Co.
432—O'Reilly vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
698—Sherman vs. Bowman.
328½—Hochestetter vs. Isaacs et al.
1248—Lord vs. Dunseith.
630—La Burt vs. McCarthy et al.

Nos.
342—Murphy vs. International Ins. Co.
1450—Berner vs. Mitnocht, impleaded, &c.
733—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Murray et al.
630—Purcell vs. Sternfeld.
732—McCormick vs. Morgan et al.
12—Bolton vs. Jacks et al.
324—Gleadell vs. Thomson et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5838½—Devlin vs. Wooden.
5852—McGreery vs. Fox.
5421—Primer vs. Canoler.
5585—Boss vs. Hirschfield.
5602—Furman vs. Chase.
5627—Corliss vs. McKinley.

5631—Parmele vs. Lush.
5464—Bergman vs. Watts.
5465—Brandt vs. Watts.
6018—Collins vs. Meyers.
6029—Dexter vs. Lynch.

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5692—Schultz vs. Hall.
5698—Ashman vs. Boss.
5057—Corbett vs. Smith.
5558—Rohdenberg vs. Leopold.
5859—Fillette vs. Case.
5860—Davidson vs. Rauche.
5862—Rosenfield vs. Grever.
5843—De Meza vs. Wicks.

Nos.
5864—Schwartz vs. Blum.
5865—O'Brien vs. Mulle.
5867—Monoghan vs. Stoepel.
5868—Cravorley vs. The Peabody Life Ins. Co.
5870—Adams vs. Briggs.
5871—Young vs. Woodman.

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendars called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
5050—Phelan vs. Felly.
5772—Dean vs. Carter.
6534—Marks vs. Claude.
6535—Jackson vs. Hull.
6536—Dilion vs. Clark.
6537—Merseles vs. Frankenstein.

6538—Power vs. Gallagher.
6539—William vs. The N. Y. O. A. S. M. Co.
6470—Alling vs. Sampson.
9540—Carroll vs. Kolle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Michael Warner; rape.
2—The People vs. William Farrell and Barney Feeney; robbery.
3—The People vs. Walter Moffat, James Woodruff and Joseph Murray; robbery.
4—The People vs. Wm. Sachs; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Frederick Vankoven; felonious assault and battery.

Nos.
6—The People vs. Joseph Hemian; burglary.
7—The People vs. Wm. Fischer; burglary.
8—The People vs. John Murray; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Peter Morris; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. James Williams; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. James McGuire; larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 22.

By Judge Sutherland.

Moses H. Moses et al. *vs.* Louis Sylvester; case and exceptions settled.

John M. Shedd *vs.* Richard R. Montgomery; case settled, all the proposed amendments allowed.

John Bodine et al. *vs.* Michael Carroll; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 22.

By Judge McCunn.

Benjamin T. Ryer *vs.* Mary J. De Yea et al.; order granted.

Caroline Sief *vs.* William H. Moore; default taken.

William Ettinger *vs.* The Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company; order granted.

Doid et al. *vs.* Stattner et al.; order granted.

George Spangenmacher *vs.* Francis Bernet; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 22.

By Judge Robinson.

Bache *vs.* Bache; judgment for defendant, dismissing complaint on the merits, with costs.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

McGreggor *vs.* Benson.

Jardine *vs.* Meyers; order appointing receiver.

In the matter of lien filed by Abraham Ackerson; orders refused; no authority in the Lien act for the orders applied for.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Frederick Robert et al. vs. *The Propeller Galatea.*—This was an action for damages sustained by reason of a collision. It appeared on the pleadings that on the morning of the 3d of December, 1869, three barges, loaded with coal—the coal and the barges belonging to the libelants—left Jersey City, for New-Haven, and when passing Pot Rock, in Hell Gate, about 5½ o'clock in the morning, the *Galatea*, bound for this port, ran, head on, into the three barges, cutting off the bows of two of them, and so damaging the third that they all sank almost immediately. At the time of the collision the barges were in tow of a tug named the *Vim*, but the latter escaped uninjured. The point involved in the case is, where the blame is due. The case has not yet terminated.

In the patent case of John A. Montgomery *et al.* *vs.* James Smith *et al.*, involving the right to the patent of a journal for steam boxes, the jury, yesterday, rendered a decision sustaining the plaintiff's patent, and assessing damages for infringement $250.

Judge Blatchford, yesterday, issued an order directing H. Lee and Gaspard Gandy to show cause why they should not be fined for non-attendance as jurors.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—NORTHERN DISTRICT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before United States Commissioner Frothingham.

A HEAVY COMMERCIAL VERDICT.

Cooper, Vail & Co. vs. *The Troy Woolen Company.*—This case, heretofore referred to, in which on plaintiffs' petition the United States District Court set aside the sale of defendants' extensive works at Troy, made by S. Tappen, its assignee in bankruptcy, to Pliny M. Corbin, acting as Trustee for all the creditors except plaintiffs, and in which the plaintiffs' claim was referred to W. Frothingham, Esq., United States Commissioner of Albany, has been tried and decided. In opposition it was insisted that the plaintiffs' debt, if any, was against Knowlson & Morgan. Cooper, Vail & Co., plaintiffs, claimed that Knowlson & Morgan were the sole owners of and were in fact the Troy Woolen Company, and that though a portion of the business was carried on in the name of Knowlson & Morgan, credit was in reality given to the Troy Woolen Company and its property. The referee has reported in favor of plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, $67,252 22 and interest.

For plaintiffs, Wm. E. Curtis and James S. Stearns; for contestants, E. F. Bullard.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MAY 22.

Before Judge Monell and a jury.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT—SECOND TRIAL.

Samuel Lyon vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad.*—This action is brought to recover damages, laid at $20,000, for injuries sustained, as charged, by reason of the neglect of the defendants. The case was once tried, and resulted in a verdict for $2,000 in favor of plaintiff, but on appeal this judgment was reversed on errors on the trial. The facts are briefly, as follows: Plaintiff was getting off one of the Third-avenue cars, at the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery, in June, 1869, and was thrown and dragged some distance by reason of the premature starting of the car, thereby sustaining a fracture of the ancle, form which he was laid up three months.

he case is still on.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I MAY 22.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

LOST BAGGAGE—LIMIT OF LIABILITY.

Elizabeth Susan Steers vs. *The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company.*—In June, 1859, the plaintiff, with her sister-in-law, took passage for Liverpool, from New-York, on board the *City of Paris*, one of defendants' steamers. She took with her personal baggage to the value of $1,203 04, which she never saw again, and for the value of which she now brings her action. The defense set up was that the passage ticket contained a conditional clause in the nature of a contract with the plaintiff, that she would be allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage, in consideration of which defendants would not be responsible for any loss of baggage in any sum, unless such loss occurred through the negligence of defendants or their servants, nor in any event beyond the sum of $50, unless a bill of lading and receipt was signed therefor, specifying the articles and their respective values. The evidence being in, the Judge directed a special verdict and finding of the facts, assessing damages in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, which was not disputed, all questions of law reserved, exceptions to be heard at General Term in the first instance. The question of law involved is the force and effect of the agreement to limit damages, claimed to exist in the clause on the passage ticket.

George P. Avery and Mr. Teresier for plaintiff; Platt, Girard & Buckley for defendants.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT—THE RULES OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Matthew Callaghan vs. *Charles F. Allen.*—This action is brought to recover damages, laid at $10,000, for an alleged expulsion from the Mercantile Library, and subsequent false imprisonment in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. Plaintiff testified on his behalf that in September, 1869, he was in the reading-room of the Mercantile Library, when he was accosted by the

Superintendent, a Mr. Shaw, who asked him if his dues were paid. To this he replied that they were. Shaw said they were not. To this plaintiff gave the lie. The Superintendent then called the defendant, then a director, now the President of the Association, between whom and plaintiff almost exactly the same language passed, defendant asking plaintiff to show his ticket, which the latter said he left at home. Defendant then ordered plaintiff out, which order the latter refused to obey, and defendant thereupon brought in a policeman, who arrested plaintiff, brought him to the Station-house, and had him locked up over night. The following morning he was brought before Justice Dodge and discharged.

The defense was, that plaintiff was noisy and disorderly in the reading-room; that he disobeyed the rules by not showing his ticket; that he went voluntarily to the Station-house to have an explanation, and that it was for disorderly conduct there he was locked up.

Judge JONES charged the jury, among other things, that they must find if the officer made an arrest of plaintiff in the library, and if such arrest was by the procurement or direction of the defendant; that if plaintiff was disorderly, or acting in a manner tending to a breach of the peace in the presence of the officer, the latter had a right to make the arrest, otherwise not; that plaintiff was bound by the rules of the Society, and if he violated them, the directors had a right to use force to eject him, but not to arrest.

The jury found for defendant, some of them subsequently expressing the wish that the Police officer had been in his place.

Mr. Carpenter, for plaintiff; William Henry Arnoux and Ethan Allen, for defendant.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE NEILSON—THE RIGHTS OF DRUGGISTS TO SELL LIQUOR.

The following important decision touching the rights of druggists to retail liquor was rendered by Judge NEILSON yesterday morning:

In the matter of the certiorari for the review of proceedings against Edward H. Kennedy.—Mr. Kennedy, who has a drug-store in the City of Brooklyn, was convicted before Mr. Justice Walsh of the statutory offense of selling spirituous liquor in his store without a license, and a fine of $50 was imposed. "A full return having been made, I have given the matter, as to the law and the facts, the consideration due to a case involving the public interests and the liberty of the citizen. The real question is, whether, by virtue of his business, and as a necessary incident to it, independently of prescriptions by a physician, or preparations by the pharmaceutist, and of necessity arising from sudden illness or accidents, a druggist has the right to sell brandy, as such, without a license. The thirteenth section of the statute, March, 1857, now in full force, is as follows:

'Whoever shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors or wines in quantities less than five gallons at a time, without having a license therefor, granted as herein provided, shall forfeit $50 for each offense.'

'In terms, this provision is broad enough to reach all persons by whom such sales shall be made, irrespective of their stated business or employment; whoever shall sell, &c. It is claimed, however, that brandy is a medicine, is kept by druggists, and required and used, and by physicians prescribed as a medicine; and in the *Dispensatory*, and other works of reference, it is so denominated. But that was known to the framers of the law, and if a class of merchants were not to be subjected to the restraints imposed, the exception could easily have been expressed. It may also have been known that the use of brandy as a medicine was exceptional, and did not bear any significant proportion to its use as a beverage. A statute is to be construed with reference to its terms, spirit and intent. If from some error or perversity of legislation, enactments conflict with the organic law or with public policy or good morals, the judicial duty of giving special or restricted interpretation to such enactments is imperative; they are to be so administered as to be harmless or altogether disregarded. But when no such objections exist, and when the general purpose of the Legislature is obvious, and clauses of a statute in harmony with such purpose and with other laws, touching the same subject, are clearly expressed, those clauses may be taken as they read without qualifications. The declared object of this statute was 'To suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.' The framers of this act and of that of April 11th, 1870, were of opinion that intemperance might be somewhat suppressed by lessening the number of places where strong drinks might be purchased, by requiring such places to be closed at a certain hour in the evening, and during the Sabbath day. They proposed to regulate the sales, but manifestly that regulation would be partial and ineffectual if in a large number of stores, in all the principal streets of the City such sales might be made as if no prohibitory regulation existed, simply by reason of the nature of the other business carried on therein. A druggist may keep brandy, and may use it as one of the constituent elements of the medicines prepared and sold by him. He may, upon a proper professional requisition, dispense it to and for patients. But this is the extent of his privilege. It may be, as suggested by counsel, that there would be a conflict between the line of duty imposed upon the person obtaining this license and that proper to be pursued by the druggist; the former is to close his place of business during the night and the Sabbath, while the latter may have real occasion to keep his place open. But if that be so, and if the difficulty could not be overcome by special arrangements with the Commissioners, it would be more reasonable to so construe the law as to render the druggist ineligible, than to attempt emendation of the statute not sanctioned by the Legislature. The fact that the druggist may thus keep his place open all night and on the Sabbath day furnishes a strong argument against his being allowed to sell spirituous liquors. It is but too easy for the tippler to feign illness, if need be. Where could he get his strong beverage on the Sabbath? The fact that, in this instance, only two ounces of brandy were called for and sold is no protection. It was as much a violation of the statute as if a larger quantity, not less than five gallons, had been sold. Nor is it material that the sale was not by the defendant personally, but was by his clerk and agent. This construction of the statute is adopted upon principle, and might easily be fortified by the citation of authorities. It is necessary to give full effect to the legislative interest and check evasions. It is due to citizens who have a deep interest in having intemperance suppressed; due even to those who on applications to the Commissioners and the payment of fees have obtained licenses in the expectation that others competing in the business would submit to the same burden. The case was properly determined by Mr. Justice Walsh, and the defendant must be remanded."

Rice and Jacobs counsel for the Commissioners of Excise; Joseph S. Ridgway counsel for Kennedy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 22.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..111⅞	200 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 60
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........b3.113⅝	900 do.......... 60⅛
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113⅜	115 Cum. Coal & Iron, bet. call........ 33
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅝	52 Adams Ex..bet. c. 80⅛
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old.. 71	200 U. S. Express.b.c. 57⅛
15,000 do.......... 71⅛	1300 N. Y. C. & H. R., bet. call.........100⅝
24,000 Tenn.St.6s, new. 71	100 do.......... 100⅜
10,000 do.......... 71⅛	20000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs...bet. c.s3. 95
2,000 Va. St. 6s, new.. 72	500 Erie.......... 30⅛
6,000 Ga. St. 7s,G.bds. 94½	1900 do..bet. call. 31
5,000 do.......... 95	600 do.......... 31⅛
20,000 Va. 6s. reg., old, bet. call...... 56¼	300 do.......... 31⅛
1,000 N. C. Fdg. Act, '68........ 30	400 Harlem..........132
5,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. tax. 20¼	300 Ill. Central......131
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 64	400 Union Pacific.b.c. 36⅛
15,000 do.......... 64⅛	200 Reading..........114⅞
10,000 do..bet. call. 64¼	300 do..bet. call.115
1,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 95⅛	400 L. S. & Mich. So...113⅛
1,000 N. Y. St.B.L., c.109⅛	10 do.......... 113⅛
5,000 Erie 1st........100	300 do..bet. call.113⅛
1,000 Long Dock bds.. 91⅛	300 do.......... 113⅛
15,000 Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo..........100	2500 do.......... 113⅛
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st ... 93	100 do.......... 113⅛
5,000 do.......... 92¾	500 do.........b3.114
7,000 Un. Pac.10s, Inc. 88	1000 Cleve. & Pitts....126⅛
10,000 A. & T.H.2d, Pf. 88	500 do.......... 126⅛
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 94	30 do.......... 126⅛
9,000 C. & R. I.& P. 7s.103	60 do.......... 126
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 96	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 98⅛
1,000 Col., C.& I. C.1st. 88	1000 N. J. Central.....114
3,000 do..bet. call. 87¼	100 do..bet. call.113⅛
7,000 Tol., Peo. & War. 1st, W. D....... 88¼	300 Chi. & R. I.......115⅛
10 Bk. of Commerce.120	100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 62⅛
200 American Coal..... 54	12 P.,Ft.W.& C.guar. 99⅛
500 do..bet. call. 55	20 do..bet. call. 99⅛
200 Con. Coal of Md... 39⅝	500 Del., Lack. & W...110
200 Quicksilver Pref.. 19	200 Boston, H. & E..... 3⅛
200 Mariposa Pref..... 10⅛	100 Alton & T. H...... 30⅛
1100 Pacific Mail.b. c. 46⅛	25 New-Jersey.........128
600 do.......... 46⅛	240 Morris & Essex.... 94
	200 Han. & St. Jos....105
	100 do.......... 105⅛
	100 Col., C. & Ind. C... 23⅛
	100 Albany & Susq.... 94

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..117⅛	32 Panama Railroad. 42
73,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...117⅛	100 Union Pacific...... 36⅛
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111⅞	400 do..bet. call. 36⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new...........113⅛	300 do.......... 36⅛
11,200 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........113⅛	300 do.......... 36⅛
20,000 Va. St. 6s, old.... 68⅛	400 do.......... 36
20,000 Va. 6s, Reg., old. 56⅛	100 Illinois Central....136
4,000 N.C. 6s, Old bds. 48⅛	28 do........opg.135⅛
50,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 64⅛	100 Cleve. & Pitts.....127
40,000 do.......... 64⅛	200 Chic. & N. W...... 86⅛
80,000 do.......b60. 65⅛	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 98⅛
4,000 do.April&Oct. 62	100 N. J. Central......114⅛
200 Con. Coal of Md..... 40⅛	100 do.......... 114⅛
400 do.......... 40⅛	100 do.......... 114⅛
80 Cum.Coal & Iron. 33	100 Chic. & Rock Is....116⅛
100 Mariposa Pref..... 10	100 Mil. & St. Paul.b3. 62⅛
100 Quick. M. Co. b. c. 13	20 Del., Lack. & W....110
400 American Coal..... 55⅛	600 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.100⅛
200 do.......... 55⅛	200 do.......... 100⅛
200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 46⅛	200 do.......... 100⅛
100 U. S. Express..... 57⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 52⅛
100 Erie Railway...... 31⅛	500 do........s3. 52⅛
100 do.......b3. 31⅛	700 St. L. & Iron M..... 62
100 Mich. Cen.....b.c.124⅛	200 do........b30. 62⅛
100 L. S. & M. So...b3.114⅛	100 H. & St. Joseph....104⅛
300 do..bet. call.114	200 H. & St. Jo. Pref.103⅛
300 do.......... 114⅛	125 Morris & Essex.... 94
600 N. Y. C. & H...b3.100⅛	100 do.......... 93⅛
	200 do.......... 93⅛
	100 Col., C. & Ind.Cen. 23⅛
	100 Tol., W.&W.b. c.c. 64⅛

MONDAY, May 22—P. M.

The Wall-street markets today were weaker on Gold and Exchange at the close of regular 'Change hours, although some efforts were made through the forenoon in the Gold Room in the direction of another *Bull* movement. The early sales were 111⅞@112 ₱ cent., followed later in the day by very free sales at 111⅝@111½@111⅜ ₱ cent., supposed for a Banking firm who have Exchange to draw for account of the Pennsylvania Central or Reading Road. Other influences were at work against a rise in Gold. The rates for Bills on London were not strong at 109½@109¾ ₱ cent., standard names, and no engagements of Gold Coin for Tuesday's or Wednesday's steamers were reported. In regard to the report of large drawings on London for Philadelphia account, we believe it to be based, in good part, upon the facts that the Reading Company have created a new loan to pay for Coal bonds, and that about two-fifths the Reading proprietary. Messrs. MCCALLMONT BROTHERS, of London, and their friends are on the other side, and will probably take care of an important share of the new loan. While we make this explanation of the transactions today, we may add that Exchange is undoubtedly being drawn, to a considerable amount in the aggregate, for account of recent negotiations abroad.

The Public Funds weakened ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on the decline in Gold, and only a light business was done at the Exchange Boards or on the Street. The market closed steady on the basis of 113⅞ for the 5-20s of 1867. The Pacific Bonds were also comparatively quiet, the Centrals 101⅞, the Unions 92½ ₱ cent. The Southern State Bonds were firm on Tennessees, and active and buoyant on South Carolinas. The Railway Share speculation showed much firmness and some animation on Lake Shore and Erie, and a fair business was done in other descriptions, but the general market could scarcely be called a spirited one, as contrasted with the excitement prevailing through several days last week. The Erie revival is, apparently, by no means at an end, but there is now thought to be less mystery surrounding it than the real engineers—the old Erie Ring—in the advance of last week would have the Street believe. It is given out that these men mean to sell themselves out of control of the Road to the highest advantage, but how far encouraged by outside Railroad people it would be difficult, from their equivocal antecedents, to judge.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 22.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	110⅞	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅞	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅛	113⅞
American Gold	111½	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	100⅝	100¼
N.Y.C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	95	94½
Reading Railroad	114⅞	115
Chicago and Rock Island	115⅞	116⅛
North-west Common	86⅛	86
North-west Preferred	98⅛	98½
Pacific Mail	46⅛	46⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81½	81⅛
St. Paul Common	62½	62⅜
Lake Shore	113⅛	113⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	52½	52
Toledo and Wabash	64½	64⅛
Western Telegraph	60	60⅛
Erie	29⅞	30⅜
Union Pacific	36⅞	36⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	101⅞	101⅞
Union Pacific Bonds	93⅛	92½
Union Land Grants	86⅛	85⅞
Union Incomes	88⅛	88

Market closing strong and active.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....117⅛	5-20 coup., '67.........113⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....117⅛	5-20 coup., '68.........113⅛
5-20 coup., '62.........111⅛	10-40 reg.........109⅛
5-20 coup., '64.........111⅛	10-40 coup.........109⅛
5-20 coup., '65.........111⅛	Currency 6s.........115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....113⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old......... 71	Ala. 8s.........103
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 70¾	Ak.6s, L.R.P.B.& N.O. 47
Va. 6s, old......... 68¼	Ohio 6s, '86.........105¼
Va. 6s, new bonds.... 72	Ky. 6s.........100
Ga. 6s......... 88	Ill. Canal bs., '70......111
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 93	Ill. coup. 6s, '77......100
Ga. 7s, gold bonds.... 94½	Ill. coup. 6s, '79......100
N. Car. 6s, old......... 48	Ill. 6s, War Loan......100
N. Car. 6s, F. A. '68.... 38	Ind. 6s, War Loan......100
N. Car. 6s, F. A. '68.... 30	Ind. 5s.........100
N. Car. 6s, new bonds. 26	Mich. 6s, '78.........100
N. Car. 6s, S. T......... 20	N. Y. reg. B. L.........109¾
S. Car. 6s......... 73	N. Y. coup. B. L.........109¾
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July. 64	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72......106
Mo. 6s......... 95⅛	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '73......106
Mo. 6s, H. & S. J. Iss. 94½	N. Y. 6s, C. L. '77......107
La. 6s......... 69	N. Y. 6s, C. L. '78......107
La. 6s, levee bonds, '75. 82	N. Y. 5s, C. L. '74......100½
Cal. 7s.........112	N. Y. 5s, C. L. 75......100½
Conn. 6s.........102	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 76......102½
Ala. 5s......... 70	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 92	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex 94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 94	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L.D 89½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..... 89	Tol. & Wab. 2d M...... 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..... 89½	Tol. & Wab. E. bds.... 81¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......101	Tol. & Wab.cons.conv 87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con.,'76.101	Han. & Naples 1st M. 86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76...101	Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 92
Erie 1st M. Ex.........100	Gt. West. 2d, '93...... 84½
Erie 1st M. Ind......... 93	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 84
Erie 2d M. 7s, '79...... 93	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st...... 85
Erie 3d M. 7s, '83...... 91	Gal. & Chi. ex.........101¼
Erie 4th M. 7s, '80..... 84	Gal. & Chi. 2d M...... 95¼
Erie 5th M. 7s, '88..... 83½	Morris & Essex 1st....102
Long Dock bds......... 91½	Morris & Essex 2d..... 97
B.,N.Y.& E. 1st M.,'77 93	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......102¼
H.R.7s, 2d M. S.F.,'85.105	N. Jer. Cen., new bds.102
Harlem 1st M. 7s......101	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st.104
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s. 90¼	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d..100
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..... 92½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d.. 97
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds..... 91	P.,Ft.W.& C.8 ₱ c.e.b.101
Mich. C. 1st M. 8s, '82.118½	Clev. & Pitts.cons.S.F 91½
Chi.,B.& Q.8 ₱ ct.1st M.112¼	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M... 85
Mich. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d M. 97	Chi. & Alton 1st M....103
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.100¾	Chi. & Alton Inc....... 93
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo 99½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M....101
Central Pac. bds......101¾	Ohio & Miss. Cons..... 95
Union P. 1st bds...... 93	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st... 96½
Union P. L. G. 7s..... 86¼	Peninsula R. bds...... 90
Union P. Inc. 10s...... 88	St. L. & I. M. 1st M... 95½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75...101	Mil. & St.P. 1st M. 8s.106½
Alton & T. H. 1st M... 99	M. & St. P. 1st. 7 3-10. 97½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf... 86	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.... 95
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc... 76	Mil. & St.P., I. & M.d 90
Chi. & N. W. S. F...... 99¼	Marietta & Cin. 1st.... 95
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds. 93	Chicago & Mil. 1st..... 93
Chi. & N. W. Con.bds. 91½	Joliet & Chi. 1st.......108
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds. 88	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st... 87½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.... 99½	Tol., P. & War., E. D. 91
Han. & St. Jo. Conv..104½	Tol., P. & War., W.D. 88½
Lack. & West. bds.....101¼	Tol., P. & War. 2d M.. 76½
Del., L. & W. 1st....... 99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......100
Del., L. & W. 2d........ 96	Cedar Falls & M. 1st... 85½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.........137½	Commonwealth......... 93½
Manhattan.........153	Importers' & Traders'.170½
Merchants'.........116	Park.........161½
Mechanics'.........137½	Central National......108
America.........152	Second National.......180
City.........225	Fourth National.......114
Phenix.........111	Ninth National........114
Tradesmen's.........156	Tenth National........124
Fulton.........156	Gold Exchange......... 75½
Greenwich.........160	Bakrs' & Brokers' Ass.102
Butchers' & Drovers'.148	Del. & Hud. Canal.....122
Gallatin National.....118	Pennsylvania Coal.....221
Merchants' Exc'ge....102½	Maryland Coal Co...... 30¼
State of New-York....110½	American Coal......... 54½
Mechanics' Bk'g Ass..116	Spring Mountain Coal 50
Ocean......... 91½	Canton Co., Baltimore 83½
Mercantile.........123	Cons. Coal of Md....... 39½
American Exchange.113½	Quick. Mining Co...... 12¼
Pacific.........191	Quick. Mining Co. Pf. 19
Chatham.........171	Mariposa Mining Co.... 5¾
Bank of N. America..105	Mariposa M. Co. Pf.... 10⅛
Irving.........126	Mar.M.Co. Trust. Ct'f 20
Metropolitan.........134	Adams Express......... 80¼
Market.........125	Wells-Fargo Ex......... 45
Nassau.........106	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2¼
Shoe & Leather.......160	American M. U. Ex.... 56¼
Continental......... 95	United States Ex...... 57¼
St. Nicholas.........118	Pac. Mail S. S. Co..... 46
Marine.........165	

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 22.

Gold receipts	$575,869 80
Gold payments	491,475 36
Gold balance	57,029,769 75
Currency receipts	254,589 69
Currency payments	550,653 54
Currency balance	6,532,332 59
Customs	530,000 00

New Railway Loans multiply rapidly and to enormous amounts, even near home, as well as in the Far West. The Reading Company are out with a *Twenty-five Million Mortgage*, 40 years to run, bearing 7 ₱ cent. interest, offered at par value. The Mortgage is said to cover existing liens to the amount of $5,800,000, and for the rest, the proceeds are to pay for Coal lands, which the Company for the first time in their long and checkuered history propose to work on their own account, after the manner of the Delaware and Hudson, Lehigh, Delaware and Lackawanna, and Pennsylvania Coal Companies. The Stock of the Reading advances on the announcement, from which the inference would seem to be plain that the new departure of the Company is considered a good thing. Another announcement was made by telegraph a few days since, which was deemed to fabulous for belief, but which we now learn is true, that a new Pacific Road is projected and has already enlisted *fifty millions of dollars* of San Francisco, London and Frankfort capital, to turn the traffic of the Central Pacific from Salt Lake, or Ogden, the connection of the Central with the Union Pacific, by a new and feasible route, so the story runs, between Salt Lake and San Francisco, in co-operation with the Pacific Road of California already and for some years built, with a good local traffic, but having, at present, no Eastern connection. Mr. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President of the Union Pacific, was credited by the first telegram as being a party to the new enterprise. But subsequent information mentions, without reference to Mr. SCOTT, the names of Mr. MILTON S. LATHAM and the London and San Francisco Bank, of San Francisco and London; Messrs. SULZBACH & Co., of Frankfort, and Messrs. RODEWALD, of the London Joint Stock Bank, besides the original enterprising parties to the Pacific Road of California. On inquiry, we don't discover that the Central Pacific people here are much alarmed at this flank movement; but there is really no telling to what mad projects people may resort under the prevailing mania for building new roads both East and West.

Since writing the foregoing we have received the Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning, which places the Reading Loan in its official form and purpose, as follows:

"It has been known that for some months past a number of gentlemen connected with the Reading Railroad Company have been buying large bodies of valuable coal lands in the Schuylkill and Mahanoy coal regions, and it has been generally supposed that these purhases were made in the interest of the Railroad Company. During the present session of the Legislature an act of incorporation was obtained, and under it these lands will hereafter be held. They embrace in the aggregate about 50,000 acres of the most valuable and productive coal land in the State of Pennsylvania, including nearly all the large bodies formerly held by individuals and coal companies in the first and second coal fields—such as the Manhattan Coal Company, the Philadelphia and Mahanoy Coal Company, the Tremont Coal Company, the Preston Coal Company, the Ashland Estate, the Locustdale Estate, the Locust Gap Improvement Company, the Fulton Coal Company, McIntyre lands, Big Mountain Improvement Company, Phœnix Park Estate, Branchdale Estate, Gettie & Wagner Estate, Mount Laffee Estate, and a number of other smaller tracts. It is believed that, owing to the very depressed condition of the coal interests, resulting from the repeated strikes and suspensions of the last two years, and the consequent inability of individual coal land owners to manage and control their own property, these lands have been bought at very much lower prices than they could have been obtained for at any previous time within the last ten years, and it is claimed that the average price per acre paid for them has been from one-third to one-fourth of what has been lately paid for lands of the same intrinsic value in the Wyoming and Lackawana regions. The stock of this new coal company will be held by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, ample authority for this purpose having been conferred by the act of incorporation above referred to. The policy of controlling the ownership of the coal lands that supply the road with traffic has been a favorite one with the present management of the Reading Railroad Company. It is claimed that these lands alone can produce from ten to fifteen millions of tons of coal per annum for centuries to come, and when it is remembered that they are connected by means of a continuous down-grade line of the very best character with tide-water at Philadelphia, from which the entire Atlantic sea-board can be supplied with fuel, it will be found that the Reading Railroad Company now occupies a position so impregnable that its tonnage can never be taken from it—as no rural lines can interfere with the growth of a traffic which is supplied by lands controlled directly by the transporting company itself. The money required for this new enterprise will be raised by a loan made by the Reading Railroad Company. All of the branch lines of railroads which were owned entirely by the Company have been lately merged into and consolidated with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. And a new consolidated mortgage upon all of the property and franchises of the latter Company will be issued to secure bonds to the amount of $25,000,000. These bonds will all have forty years to run and will be 7 ₱ cent. currency, both coupon and registered; 6 ₱ cent. gold, both coupon and registered, all in sums of $1,000 each; and 6 ₱ cent. sterling in sums of £200 each; all the issues being free from taxes. Out of this issue of bonds $6,000,000 will be set apart to retire all the present mortgage loans of the Company, amounting to $5,807,000, so that the new loan will practically be a first mortgage loan upon all the property of the Company. The following statement of the assets of the Company has been prepared to show the amount of property upon which the new loan is secured:

Railroads, including main line, Lebanon Valley, Northern Liberties and Penn Township Branch, Lebanon and Pine Grove Branch, Pine Grove and Lebanon Railroad, Lorberry Railroad, Union Railroad, Good Spring Railroad, and Mahanoy and Shamokin Railroad, with their laterals and sidings, aggregating 648¼ miles of single-track road	$31,864,000
Depots, embracing all depots, terminal and wharf structures, office buildings, &c.	3,898,661
Real estate, embracing properties held in fee simple, and not included in the items of railroads or depots	8,217,665
Locomotive engines and cars	10,083,990
Stocks and bonds held by the Company	4,325,353
Steam collieries	588,486
Coal barges	580,152
Debts due the Company, cash and uncollected bills	4,092,038
Materials on hand	1,200,529
Total	$64,800,873

The leased lines of railroad and canal held by the Reading Railroad Company are also embraced in the mortgage, though not included in the values in the above statement. The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia will be the trustee, and the mortgage provides for a cumulative sinking fund of 1 ₱ cent. per annum upon the outstanding bonds, beginning with the year 1873. Out of the new loan, after setting apart the $6,000,000 to retire the present mortgage indebtedness of the Company, $19,000,000 will be left for the purchase and development of coal lands, and the acquisition of other new property necessary for the increased traffic of the Company. All of the property thus acquired will be added as a security to the new loan, so that the entire amount of $25,000,000, when issued, will be secured by property worth over $80,000,000, exclusive of the value of the numerous leased lines of railway and canal now held by the Company."

The same paper affords the following report of the terms of the lease of the Camden and Amboy and other New-Jersey affiliated properties by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

I. The lessee to pay the rent at all times during the said term, notwithstanding any future action of any of the corporations or their stockholders; and, in order to secure the individual interest of each stockholder of the lessors, the right is given to him to prosecute such suits as may be necessary to recover his proportionate part of the rent, and to use, if necessary, the name of the corporations' lessors for that purpose; this provision, if desired, to be indorsed on the certificates of stock.

II. The lessee to pay all taxes, transit duties and other chargess assessed or imposed on the lessors during the said term.

III. The lessee to defend all actions, and pay all amounts that may be recovered against the lessors, and indemnify them from all claims, &c., during the said term.

IV. The lessee to maintain and operate the demised works at its own expense, and to keep the same in thorough repair, working order and condition, fully supplied with rolling and floating stock and equipment, at least equal to that now used, so that the traffic and business shall be encouraged and developed, and full public accommodation given on reasonable terms.

V. The lessee to keep up the sinking funds of the lessors, and to pay all their debts and obligations as they shall become due.

VI. As the several loans of the lessors shall become due, they are to deliver to the lessee a corresponding number of the bonds secured by the mortgage of April 20, 1871, whereby to discharge the same, any difference in value to be made up by the lessee. The difference between the total funded indebtedness and the amount authorized to be raised by the mortgage, to be applied only to permanent improvements on the works.

VII. The title of all after-required property to be taken in the name of the lessors respectively, and such property to be subject to the lease.

VIII. To aid in the development of the "Harsimus Cove" property, the lessors, whenever the lessee shall have spent $400,000 in improving the same, to issue to the lessee 3,000 shares of their stock, and so from time to time until $3,000,000 shall have been so spent in such improvements, and 22,500 shares of stock issued. No other or further stock to be thereafter issued by the lessors. The stock so issued to bear the same rate of rent as the present stock, and to be paid in like manner, clear of all taxes.

IX. The lessee to assume all the contracts, liabilities and other obligations of the lessors. All rights under existing leases to remain in full force in the event of the future re-entry by the lessors.

X. The lessee to pay $10,000 a year, to enable the lessors to keep up their corporate organization: the first half yearly payment to be made July 1, 1871; and to provide suitable offices in Philadelphia, Trenton and New-York, for the accommodation of the directors and officers of the lessors.

XI. Such of the property of the lessors as may not be necessary for the use of the works may, with their assent, be sold, and the proceeds applied either to the permanent reduction of the funded debt, or to permanent additional improvements on the works.

XII. The accounts of the lessee to be open to the inspection of the President and officials of the lessors—the lessees to furnish annually, on or before April 1, a detailed statement of the business for the previous year ending Dec. 31, and the works and premises themselves to be likewise open to inspection and examination.

XIII. In case of default (continued for ninety days) in paying the rent or performing these covenants and agreements, the lessors to have the right to re-enter upon the premises, to hold as of their original estate; the rent to be apportioned to the time of re-entry; no claim for damages for breach of covenant to be affected thereby.

XIV. At the end of the term, the lessees to re-deliver the works and premises to the lessors.

XV. Covenant for further assurance.

XVI. These covenants to bind both parties, their successors and assigns.

HENRY B. SMITH, formerly with the United States Trust Company, and his brother, WILLIAM P. SMITH, have entered into a copartnership under the firm of H. B. & W. P. SMITH, for the transaction of a general stock commission business.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

	April, 1871.	April, 1870.
Earnings	$604,247 58	$680,973 26
Expenses	268,401 94	474,355 61
Net earnings	$335,845 64	$206,617 65
	Jan. 1 to April 30, 1871.	Jan. 1 to April 30, 1870.
Earnings	$1,957,644 23	$2,148,879 99
Expenses	1,062,414 69	1,841,045 27
Net earnings	$895,229 54	$407,834 72

The net earnings in 1871 show an increase over 1870: For April	$129,227 99
Three months previous	358,166 83
And for four months	$487,394 82

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SINCE OPENING, 10TH MAY, 1869.

	First fiscal year, May 10, 1869—April 30, 1870.	Calendar year, 1870.	Second fiscal year to May 1, 1870—April 30, 1871.
Earnings	$8,364,592 50	$7,625,277 11	$7,333,961 35
Expenses	5,797,098 56	4,677,414 84	3,898,704 26
Net earnings	$2,567,493 94	$2,947,862 27	$3,435,257 09
Percentage on expenses	69.30	61.34	53.16

We understand that the Land Grants of the Union Company are brought out in London today by Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMIDT and Messrs. RAPHAEL & SONS. The first-named house are also credited with having joined Messrs. JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co. in bringing out the 7.30 ₱ cent. Loan of the North Pacific.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange. Orders executed at the Stock and Gold Exchanges. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

Buy and sell First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

☞ THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD of Iowa, is now earning more than 12 ₱ cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.

Its 7 ₱ cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds 30 ₱ cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of the enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted Corporation in the West.

Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Pamphlets and full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD OF KENTUCKY Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds. In consequence of a recent negotiation of these securities the undersigned have but a limited amount to offer at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount remaining unsold are offered at NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF and accrued interest.

The security of these bonds is beyond any question, and the price, in comparison with other first-class railroad bonds, very low.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 22, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	14	Pitch, bbls.	77
Bees-wax, pks.	4	Pork, bbls.	368
Cotton, bales	3,215	Cut-meats, pks.	50
Cotton-seed, bags	1,768	Lard, tcs.	96
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	414	Lard, kegs	120
Dried Fruits, pks.	5	Butter, pks.	2,327
Eggs, bbls.	2,169	Cheese, boxes	975
Flour, bbls.	16,763	Tallow, pks.	14
Wheat, bushels	93,911	Pea-nuts, bags	140
Corn, bushels	155,754	Moss, bales	50
Oats, bushels	13,580	Molasses, bbls.	16
Beans, bbls.	106	Sumac, bags	500
Corn-meal, bbls.	200	Tea, half chests	31
Corn-meal, bags	427	Tobacco, hhds.	216
Goat-skins, bales	37	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	696
Hops, bales	46	Whisky, bbls.	87
Hides, No.	978	Wool, bales	377
Hides, bdls.	208	Oil-cake, pks.	700
Leather, sides	15,786	Red Oil, bbls.	25
Crude Turp., bbls.	122	Lead, pigs	200
Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,059	Rice, bags	44
Resin, bbls.	6,043	Starch, boxes	1,450
Tar, bbls.	68		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Calabria*, for Liverpool—25 tons Ore, 515 bales Cotton, 80 hhds. Tobacco, 22,458 bushels Wheat, 207 bales Hops, 211 bags Regulus.

By the steamer *The Queen*, for Liverpool—22,134 bushels Wheat, 2,319 bales Tobacco, 22 cases Drugs, 45,304 bushels Corn, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 9,948 bushels Peas, 8 bbls. Gelatine.

By the steamer *Anglia*, for Glasgow—12 hhds. Tallow, 250 tcs. Lard, 1,382 boxes Cheese, 295 tcs. Beef, 477 bbls. Flour, 22,087 bushels Wheat, 17,028 bushels Corn, 490 pks. Butter, 15 casks Sperm-oil, 50 bbls. Oil, 1,026 bbls. Resin, 5,682 Staves, 28 pks. Lard-oil, 160 boxes Shoulders, 8 cases Sewing-machines, 105 boxes Clocks, 108 cases Cabinet-work, 25 bbls. C. S. Oil, 46 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer *Main*, for Bremen—25 bbls. Beef, 56 bales Furs, 20 cases Essential Oil, 30 logs Mahogany, 240 hhds. Tobacco, 135 bales Tobacco, 158 tcs. Lard, 6 bales Hog-hair, 1,445 bbls. Resin, 300 bbls. Fish-oil, 26 pks. Whalebone, 53 hhds. Tallow, 260 bbls. Shoepegs, 8 bales Cotton.

By the brig *Navarino*, for Salonica—13,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 10 bales Domestics, 20 cases Drills.

By the bark *Amelie*, for Marseilles—42 boxes Bacon, 250 tcs. Lard, 68 hhds. Tobacco, 4,431 cases Petroleum, 3 bbls. Flour, 4 cases Cartridges, 15 bales Gentian Root, 620 hhds. Tallow, 2 cases Sewing-machines, 3,600 Staves.

ASHES—Continue quiet, but steady at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and at $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been inactive at old rates; Yellow, 35c.@36c. ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have been moderately inquired for at previous figures.

CANDLES—Have been slow of sale at former quotations.

CEMENT—Has been comparatively quiet, but quoted essentially unchanged in price.

COAL—The demand is on a very limited scale, and prices are decidedly in favor of buyers, in view of the promise of early and liberal additions to the available supply.

COCOA—Has been in light stock and pretty fair request at full rates.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand, at about former rates. Sales here, 4,000 bags by the *Marie* and 1,000 bags by the *Ptolemy*; and at Baltimore, 3,000 bags by the *Yamoyden*; and 1,000 by the *Aquidneck*, on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at old prices. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—For prompt deliveries a moderate business has been reported at essentially unchanged prices; sales, 2,599 bales, including 381 bales to shippers, 1,380 bales to spinners, 253 bales to speculators, and 585 bales in transit. For forward delivery, the inquiry has been on a restricted scale, and prices have been quoted off ⅛c. ₱ lb., though closing with more steadiness; sales, 7,300 bales, basis of Low Middling, including on Saturday evening, for May, 100 bales at 15¾c., 300 bales at 15 3-16c., 100 bales at 15¼c.; June, 200 bales at 15⅛c., 1,100 bales at 15¼c.; July, 1,400 bales at 15¼c., 600 bales at 15 11-16c., 200 bales at 15¾c.; August, 500 bales at 15¾c.; September, 300 bales at 15¾c., 100 bales at 15¼c.; and today, for May, 200 bales at 15 3-16c., 100 bales at 15 5-16c.; June, 300 bales at 15¼c., 500 bales at 15 5-16c., 700 bales at 15½c.; July, 500 bales at 15¾c. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: May, 15¼c.; June 15.38c.; July, 15.61c.; August, 15.75c. The receipts at this port today were: 3,215 bales, including 611 bales from New-Orleans, 58 bales from Baltimore, 175 bales from Wilmington, 702 bales from Norfolk, 1,195 bales from Savannah, 1 bale from Georgetown, D. C., 6 bales from Beaufort, N. C., 279 bales from Newbern, N. C., and 188 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	12	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	14	14¼	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	16	16⅛	16¼	16⅜
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,215
Receipts last week	12,992
Receipts the preceding week	12,451
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	957,378
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	823
Exports since Sept. 1	587,372
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	77,500

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports thus far, this week, with comparisons:

	Saturday. Bales.	Monday. Bales.	Thus far last week, including today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	1,500	715	2,027	5,975	2,117
New-Orleans	4,558	3,657	6,035	16,608	10,345
Mobile	231	1,014	1,911	4,782	2,168
Savannah	566	1,304	1,285	4,722	5,036
Charleston	289	468	1,247	3,336	2,605
Wilmington	35	10	239	484	336
Norfolk	171	595	651	1,751	1,748
Baltimore	....	25	50	410	510
New-York	398	474	1,656	6,119	3,569
Boston	285	53	566	761	472
Various ports	....	....	....	Prov. 12 C. P. 746	800 83
Total	8,033	8,315	16,667	45,706	29,789 30,737
This day last week	5,468	10,199	Vs. 758	45,706	30,771
This day last year	3,611	6,201	Vs. 883	....	29,789
Total since 1st September, 1870					3,716,552
Same time last year					2,728,835

FEATHERS—Have been quite dull at 65c.@75c. for Live Geese, ₱ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quite moderately sought after at from $2 40@$2 50 for No. 1 Canton ₱ box.

FISH—The inquiry has been very moderate for all kinds on the basis of former quotations.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been very dull at old rates.

FRUIT—The demand has been less confident, and the tendency of prices has been in favor of buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand for shipment and home use, but under more liberal offerings has been quoted a shade lower, in most instances, with some eagerness apparent on the part of holders to realize, especially on other than desirable lots of new Wheat Flour. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,400 bbls., all told, including poor ordinary to very choice superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 15@$6 55; very good to fancy, $6 55@$7 10; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 15@$6 55; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 25@$6 60, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 50@$5 75
Sour Flour	5 25@ 6 35
Superfine State and Western	5 85@ 6 00
Extra State	6 15@ 7 10
Extra City, shipping brands	6 15@ 7 10
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 15@ 6 55
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 60@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 60@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at about former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$6 90 for poor to good, and $6 90@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been salable and steady at from $4 20@$6 15 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at $3 25@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 65@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 70@$6 85
Southern Flour, good to choice extra	6 85@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@ 6 10
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@ 4 25
Corn-meal, puncheon	20 00@20 50

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been further depressed, since our last, by the comparatively free receipts, and increasing urgency on the part of holders to realize, while the demand has been on a somewhat restricted scale, particularly for shipment, checked in part by the firmness in ocean freights. Prices of Spring show another reduction of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, closing in favor of purchasers. Most of the reported dealings were in new No. 2 Spring at $1 51@$1 52, closing with sellers at $1 51, and only $1 50 bid for straight samples. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been offered with less eagerness than Spring, and has shown more steadiness as to price on a moderate call, the range having been from $1 60@$1 67, the latter rate for part of a load of very choice in store. Canada Wheat has been in some request at $1 64 for fair Amber, and $1 60 for ordinary White, in bond. In other kinds of Wheat there has been but little movement, and prices have been quoted irregular within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,000 bushels, in store, afloat and to arrive, including White Western at $1 63@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 60@$1 67, chiefly Amber, at $1 65 for prime Amber; No. 1 Spring at (nominally) $1 53, afloat; No. 2 do., $1 51@$1 52, afloat, and (nominally) $1 50, seller June; Old and Mixed Spring, $1 35@$1 48; White Genesee, $1 70@$1 85; Red and Amber State, $1 60@$1 66; White Canada, in bond, $1 60; Amber do. do., at $1 64; and Red Pennsylvania at $1 60 ₱ bushel. Corn has been fairly active, but prices have been unsettled and lower, under the very liberal arrivals. The export demand has been somewhat brisker at the reduced figures. The market closed heavily, with the advantage in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels at 70c.@74½c. for inferior to very choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 71c.@72½c. for fair to very good samples, and 73c. for choice do. afloat; 73c.@75c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 72½c.@74½c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive, but steady at $1 05@$1 08 for New Western, and $1 20 for New State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues neglected and nominal. Barley-malt has been very quiet at from 95c.@$1 25 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 35@$1 40 for fancy City. Oats have been offered sparingly and have been inactive but firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 68c.@72½c., as the extremes, for inferior to very choice new Mixed and White Western Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 68c.@68½c. for Mixed Western, in store; 70c.@71c. do., afloat; 70c.@71½c. for State; 70c.@72c. for White Ohio, from track, store and delivered, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 44,592 bushels Wheat, 45,304 bushels Corn and 9,948 bushels Peas, for Liverpool; 477 bbls. Flour and 22,087 bushels Wheat, for Glasgow; 3 bbls. Flour for Marseilles.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	May 1, 1871. Bushels.	May 8, 1871. Bushels.	May 15, 1871. Bushels.	May 22, 1871. Bushels.
Wheat	388,787	283,760	212,758	185,421
Corn	323,937	357,245	169,808	153,294
Rye	157,764	160,734	142,831	134,790
Barley	68,018	50,725	33,770	21,883
Oats	477,620	376,226	291,926	236,588
Malt	174,507	171,933	165,869	164,527
Peas	358	....	....	....

The following is a list of the boats which passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:30 P. M. the 24th day of May, 1871:

Hoops—Willie A. Guest, Buffalo.

Coal—Jesse Jones, Geneva; Handy & Andy, Geneva.

Lumber—George M. Cole, Buffalo; James Morrow, Oswego; J. Fisher, Jr., Oswego; George Norris, Oswego; D. G. Hewett, Oswego; Fort Sumpter, Oswego; W. P. Herrig, Oswego; Howard, Oswego; Carrie McGinsle, Oswego; William E. Pope, Oswego; G. W. Reynolds, Oswego; Milo, Oswego; D. G. Van Buren, Oswego; Dan Pardie, Oswego; J. D. Hartson, Oswego; Right of Way, Oswego; Taylor & Crate, Geneva; W. S. Mallett, Lyons Falls; Herbert, Fish Creek; B. F. Clanson, Rome; Annie B. Korumyer, Fish Creek; Henrietta, Fish Creek.

Corn—Jefferson, Buffalo; J. Younglove, Buffalo; Dr. Peter Failing, Buffalo; Harvett Barhydt, Buffalo; Thos. Whortington, Buffalo; Wm. Barr, Buffalo; L. S. Castle, Buffalo; Z. Tousley, Buffalo; Sidney J. Hill, Buffalo; Fred'k Sahr, Buffalo; Addie Scott, Buffalo; Chas. Van Valkenburgh, Buffalo; Hattie Miller, Buffalo; H. E. Roberts, Buffalo; H. Southwick, Buffalo; Albert Helser, Buffalo; Griffin Deeves, Buffalo; Dexter, Buffalo; W. T. Warner, Buffalo; Monitor, Oswego.

Wheat—Commercial Union, Buffalo; Seymour Rudd, Buffalo; D. Howard, Buffalo; Jubitor, Buffalo; John Hodge, Buffalo; Robert Stockdale, Buffalo; A. S. Carpenter, Buffalo; Robert Gere, Buffalo; J. A. Westfall, Buffalo; J. O. Eldridge, Buffalo; Hattie Vandekar, Buffalo; Housatonic, Buffalo; L. B. Hiles, Buffalo; Mars, Buffalo; Pallas, Buffalo; Matilda, Buffalo; Clio, Buffalo.

Peas—S. H. Fitch, Geneva.

Shooks—O. J. Jennings, Buffalo.

Malt—J. W. Barker, Lyons.

HAY—Bale Hay continues quiet, at 95c.@$1, chiefly at $1, for shipping, and $1 10@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive but firm, at from 80c.@$1 80 for the range of qualities, short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The demand has been light, but prices have been well supported, on a reduced offering of stock.

HIDES—There has been a rather slow movement in most kinds of stock, at about previous figures.

HOPS—Have been moderately sought after, at from 6c.@12c. for the range of grades of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 46 bales; exports, 207 bales.

LEATHER—The inquiry for Sole has been fair, on the basis of our quotations.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have met with a moderate call at about previous prices.

METALS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Ingot Copper, at 21¾c.@21½c. ₱ lb. Pig Iron has been in rather more request, with sales reported of 100 tons Gartsherrie on private terms, and 100 tons No. 2 American at $33 ₱ ton. Of Iron Rails, 400 tons old Double-headed were sold at $40, gold, ₱ ton. Wrought Scrap-Iron has been salable and steady; 300 tons changed hands on private terms. Nothing really new in Lead, Spelter or Tin. We are indebted to Messrs. S. W. HOPKINS & Co., London and New-York, for the following statement of the Exports of Iron Rails from Great Britain, compiled from official returns:

Countries.	Month ended April 30. 1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.	Four months end'g Apr. 30. 1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.
America—				
United States	37,016	32,456	117,805	135,421
British	5,371	5,929	8,704	8,636
Spanish West India Islands	1,089	60	1,614	533
Brazil	295	1,231	1,933	6,237
Chili	362	....	5,704	99
Peru	....	....	2,932	5,537
Europe—				
Russia	20,619	5,732	24,725	14,732
Sweden	....	1,203	....	1,213
Germany	5,003	10,178	14,299	20,164
Austrian Territories	2,386	99	13,363	609
France	10	1,009	146	1,030
Holland	3,241	1,467	7,235	1,688
Spain and Canaries	1,115	842	7,328	3,413
Asia—				
British India	15,986	7,489	73,681	21,672
Australia	900	3,337	4,417	7,917
Africa—				
Egypt	189	46	1,521	446
Other countries	3,294	6,585	20,420	21,985
Total	96,876	77,663	306,027	252,142
Old iron to all countries	8,080	10,656	31,538	32,426
Pig-iron to U. States	6,622	19,080	28,287	54,449

MOLASSES—The market has been inactive for all kinds, the sales having been confined to job lots, within our previous range. We quote: Porto Rico at from 40c.@62c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite firm, on a very moderate offering, but has been without activity; sales 500 bbls. Strained at $2 60, and 100 bbls. Pale at $5@$6 ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 6,043 bbls.; exports, 2,471 bbls. Tar has been in some demand and quoted firm: 50 bbls. Washington were placed at $2 50 ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine has been held with more confidence, on a fair inquiry for desirable lots, with sales reported of 90 bbls., to arrive, at 51c., and 200 bbls., on the spot, at 52c.; and 50 bbls., in job lots, at 53c.@54c. ₱ gallon; receipts, 1,089 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 52c.@51c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 52½@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 40@$2 65; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—There has not been much activity in any line since our last. The jobbing inquiry has been fair, and values been pretty well supported in most instances.

PETROLEUM—The general market shows firmness as to values, on restricted offerings of Oil, but the demand is not remarkably brisk either from home or from export buyers.... Crude in bulk has been in fair request on the basis of 14¼c.@14½c., with sales of 1,100 bbls., in lots; also reported, 5,000 bbls., for forward deliveries, at equal to the market rates. Shipping Crude continues quiet but firm at 18¾c., here, and 17½c.@18c. at Philadelphia. The receipts there were — bbls. At the Creek, business has been fairly active, mostly on speculative account, on the basis of $4 70@$4 80 for Lower, and $4 65 for Upper Road deliveries. Refined has been moderately inquired for, and has been held with a fair show of confidence. Sales have been reported, here, since our last, of 4,500 bbls. Standard White, May deliveries, at 24¾c.@25c. chiefly, and closing at 25c.; 2,500 bbls. do., June, at 25¼c.; 2,000 bbls. do., July, 25½c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, May delivery, at 25c.; 4,000 bbls. do., first half of June, at 25¼c.; 2,500 bbls. do., buyer June, at 25¼c., and 3,000 bbls. do., June and July delivery, at 25½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were — bbls. The export clearances hence have been 4,431 cases for Marseilles, and 13,000 cases for Salonica. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair demand and quoted at from 28½c.@29½c. ₱ gallon; sales, 11,550 cases. Naphtha has been quiet at 8¼c.@8½c. in shipping order ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The offerings of Pork have been less urgent, and the market has shown more firmness, with a rather better inquiry noted. Sales have been reported of 700 bbls., in lots, at $16@$16 12½ for New Western Mess; $15 75@$16 for City do.; $18@$18 50 for New Prime and Extra Prime, and $14@$15 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery a good demand has been noted for New Western, on the basis of $16@$16 25, closing at $16 25 seller June, and $16 25@$16 37½ seller July; sales, 2,750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in rather more demand at from 6¼c.@7c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats continue dull at 11c.@13½c. for Hams, 6¼c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales, equal to 150 pks. Bacon has been in fair request at 8¼c.@8½c. for Long Clear, 9c. for Short Clear, 8¼c.@8¾c. for Short Rib, 8c. for Cumberland; sales, 450 pks. Lard has been moderately inquired for at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 475 tcs. and bbls. for prompt delivery, at 9¾c.@11½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10½c.@11c. for new Western Steam, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been made of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, including seller June at 11c., seller July at 11⅛c., ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive at unchanged rates; sales have been reported of 140 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in slack request within the range of from $22 50@$27 50 for Prime Mess, and $27@$30 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams rule quiet and nominal at from $25@$28 ₱ bbl. New Crop Butter has been quiet since our last, within our range, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 23c.@30c., and very inferior to fair, 10c.@23c., and New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c.; Old crop Butter at from 10c.@18c. ₱ lb. The day's receipts were 2,327 pks. Cheese has been selling slowly at from 10c.@15c. for fair to fancy Factory; 13c.@15c. for fair to Extra State Farm Dairy; 8c.@13c. for Western. The day's receipts have been 975 boxes.

RICE—The demand has been quite moderate on the basis of previous quotations.

SALT—Has been quoted steady, since our last, with a moderate inquiry noted for the leading kinds.

SALTPETRE—Has been in light request, yet quoted firm.

SEEDS—Have been without material change as to values, but have been inactive. Sales, 2,500 bags Bombay Linseed at $2 36, gold, ₱ bushel of 56 lbs.

SKINS—The demand has been light for most kinds of stock, within our range. *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.; San Juan, 37c.@38c.; Angostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@41c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@38c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ₱ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 52½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c., currency, ₱ lb.; Payta, 50c.@51c., currency, ₱ lb.; Curacoa, 50c.@52c., currency, ₱ lb.; Cape, 35c.@36c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 36c.@40c.; Patna, each, 35c.@38c.

SOAP—Has been steady and in moderate request. We quote: Castile at 10¼c.@10¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c.; and No. 1, 6¼c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been dull at old quotations.

SUGARS—The demand has been fairly active, mostly for refining stock, at about steady rates, though the extreme quotations have not been maintained. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,806 hhds. at 9½c.@9¾c. for refining Cuba, 9¾c. for refining Porto Rico, 9¾c. for grocery do., and on private terms for Demerara; also, 1,110 boxes Havana at 8¾c.@11c., chiefly at 8¾c.@10 1-16c.; and 72 hhds. Melado at 7c. ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9¾c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8¾c.@9¾c., and grocery from 9¾c.@10¾c. No. 12 Box Sugar is quoted 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at from 11c.@13½c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—The demand has been light, but prices have been quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 48,000 lbs. of Tallow at 8¾c.@9¼c. for common to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9¼c. for prime; also, small lots of Stearine at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been moderately sought after, at steady prices. We quote: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, within the range of 45c.@60c.; good to fine Hyson, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 85c.@$1; common to fair Young Hyson, 45c.@55c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 60c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Young Hyson, 90c.@$1 20; common to fair Gunpowder and Imperial, 62c.@80c.; good to fine, 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 40; common to fair Twankay, 34c.@37c.; good to fine Twankay, 38c.@40c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 45c.@48c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 60c.@70c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 10; common to fair Oolong, 50c.@60c.; good to fine Oolong, 62c.@86c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 30; common to fair Souchong, 47c.@60c.; good to fine Souchong, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, 85c.@$1 10 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been offered sparingly and has been quoted higher, on a moderate demand, with sales reported of 300 bbls., at 94c.@94½c., chiefly at 94½c. for iron-bound pks., ₱ gallon; receipts, 87 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active outside of the line of Grain engagements, which have been to a fair extent. Rates have been well supported on a very moderate offering of room, particularly by steam for British Ports. The chartering business has been slow, the firmness of ship-owners checking negotiations. The main call has been for vessels for the Petroleum trade, with some inquiry noted for vessels for Grain, and general cargo. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 90,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steam, at 9d., (including room for two boat-loads relet,) and 15,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8d. ₱ bushel; 470 bales Cotton, part ¼d., by steam, ₱ lb.; 1,500 boxes Cheese, by steam, in lots, at 40s., and small lots of Lard at 30s. ₱ ton. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, reported, at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl., to fill up, though the current quotation was 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 31,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 9d. ₱ bushel, showing a slight rise; and, by steam, 600 boxes Cheese at 50s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, there was some inquiry for grain room, by steam, and some negotiations were pending at a late hour. For Bristol, some offerings of general cargo were noted, including Flour, Grain and heavy goods, at about steady rates. For Antwerp, 200 pks. Lard and 30 boxes Bacon at 30s. ₱ ton; also, a British bark of 626 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For a Continental port, direct, a brig of 420 tons capacity, with general cargo, reported on private terms. For the Baltic, an American bark of 443 tons register, with about 2,900 bbls. Petroleum, reported, without particulars. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark of 555 tons register, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d.@6s. 3d., and a bark with 2,350 bbls. Petroleum and its products, on the basis of 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 22, 1871.

There is no doubt but that horned Cattle are going down in price. On yesterday, at Weehawken Yards, the cattle ranged from common to fair: prices from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt.@7½ cwt., on 56 lbs. @ 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, the Cattle were generally a fair lot. They ran from common to good; prices from 12c.@15c. ₱ lb.; weights from 6¼ cwt. @ 10 cwt., on 56 lbs. @ 58 lbs., with one lot at 60 lbs. to the cwt. net. Trade for two days past has been very dull, and the prospects appear no better. Milch Cows are at a stand-still; several lots have been returned to Albany unsold. The few sales effected ranged from $35@$105 ₱ head. Veals continue brisk, though poor in quality, from 7¼c.@10c. ₱ lb. Sheep and Lambs are steady. Sheep range from 6c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Lambs range from 10c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Hogs are worse than ever; prices are not quoted on Saturday. Live Hogs closed from 5¼c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; City-dressed Hogs from 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES TODAY.

SCHUSTER & LOUDERBECK sold for N. MORRIS 99 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 12c.@12½c., weight 6½ cwt. T. SAMUELS sold for N. MORRIS 67 Steers, Illinois ordinary Cattle, from 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. TOFFY & SONS sold for N. MORRIS 102 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. D. BARNES sold for self 19 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, 13 Steers, Ohios, on live weight of 13 cwt., at 5¾c. ₱ lb. C. W. DUDLEY sold for N. MORRIS 140 Steers, mixed lot, Texan and Illinois common Cattle, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. H. MEYER sold for N. MORRIS 50 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. S. ULERY sold for N. MORRIS 31 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. W. SIGEL sold for N. MORRIS 31 Steers, Illinois plain rough Cattle, from 12¾c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET MARKET.

W. THOMPSON sold for self 23 Steers, Illinois nice cattle, at 14c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for J. & D. WAIXEL 60 Steers, Illinois ordinary Cattle, from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. WHEELER sold for J. P. PARSONS, 51 Steers, Ohios good Cattle, at 15c. ₱ lb., weight 10 cwt. WILLIAMS & VALENTINE sold for W. WEST, 120 Steers and Oxen, Iowas, rough cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves 96 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 13c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. W. FITCH sold for L. SIMMONS 80 Steers, Illinois coarse Cattle, from 12½c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. S. C. GLOVER sold for self 39 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 13c.@14c. ₱ lb., with a few top Steers at 14½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 23 Veals, weight 3,070 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 91 Sheep, weight 7,920 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 92 Sheep, weight 8,060 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 196 Sheep, weight 16,790 lbs., at 5¼ ₱ lb.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 42 Lambs, weight 2,010 lbs., at 11c. ₱ lb.; 240 Sheep, weight 21,090 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 120 Sheep, weight 1,410 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 40 Sheep, weight 3,245 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 52 Veals, weight 6,790 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 6 Veals, weight 920 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 120 Veals, weight 15,200 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending May 22, 1871: 1,872 head of horned Cattle, Western stock, 2 head of horned Cattle, 25 Cows, 741 Veals, 54 Sheep, local stock.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending May 20, 1871: 2,569 head of horned Cattle, 8,078 Hogs, 11,258 Sheep. There were slaughtered in same yards, during same week, 938 head of horned Cattle, 7,219 Hogs, 8,740 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending May 22, 1871: 7,383 Sheep, 1,133 Veals, 38 Cows.

Weekly report of sales effected at Chamberlin's Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, for week ending May 22, 1871: 1,260 Sheep and Lambs; range of prices for Sheep from 6c.@7c.@8½c. ₱ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 12c.@14c.@15c. ₱ lb.; 19 Beeves from 10c.@13c. ₱ lb.; 45 Cows and Calves, sold together, from $50@$65@$90 ₱ head; 420 Veals from 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 22.—FLOUR steady and in good demand; sales, 2,000 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 48, and 500 bushels Amber on private terms. CORN unchanged; sales, 3,800 bushels at 68c. for New Mixed, 69c. for High Mixed, and 70c. for Yellow. OATS, BARLEY and RYE quiet. PEAS scarce; sales, 4,000 bushels Canada in bond on private terms. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted; $1 50 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $26@$27; Shipstuffs, $28@$29; Middlings, $30@$32, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 93c.@93½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour 30c., Wheat 7c., Corn 6½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson; $3 75 to New-York: $5 to Philadelphia. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—86,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, and 3,739,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—1,725 bbls. Flour, 46,500 bushels Wheat, 28,700 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, and 1,500,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—COTTON—Middling, 14½@14¾c. FLOUR strong; Superfine Winter, $5 75; Extra Winter, $6 25@$6 40; Double Extra Winter, $6 50@$6 75; Family Winter, $7 40@$9. WHEAT easier; No. 2 Spring, $1 34; Fall active at $1 50@$1 70. CORN—Best grades wanted; others dull; Mixed, in elevator, 52c.@52½c.; Mixed, in sacks, 53c.@55c. OATS firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 53c.; Mixed, in sacks, 57½c.@58½c. BARLEY dull. RYE active and higher; sales at 92c.@95c. WHISKY firmer at 89c.@90c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK dull; Loose, $16 50. Bulk SIDES—Clear Rib, 7¾c.; Shoulders, 6¼c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9½c. LARD nominal. Live HOGS declining; sales at $3 75@$4 12½. CATTLE quoted at $3 50@$6. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, May 22.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 25¼, seller May; afternoon unchanged. CORN—No. 2 active at $1 51@$1 51½, cash, and seller June. OATS—No. 2 lower; sales at 48½c. RYE—No. 2 dull at 82c. BARLEY—No. 2 dull at 83c. HIGHWINES firm at 90c. PORK, $16, seller June; $16 25, seller July. Dry-salted MEATS firmer; Shoulders, 5¼c.@5½c; Short Rib Middles, 7½c.@7¾c.; Rough Sides, 7¼c.@7½c. LARD strong at 10½c. HOGS quiet at $4@$4 20. CATTLE dull and declining, and nominally $4 35@$6. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 295,000 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 126,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. Lake FREIGHTS firmer.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 22.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 15¾c.@15¾c.; net receipts, 3,657 bales; gross, 4,530 bales; exports to Gottenburg, 1,780 bales; coastwise, 791 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 115,828 bales. FLOUR scarce and firm; Superfine, $6 25; Double Extra, $6 75; Treble Extra, $6 85@$7. CORN quiet; Mixed, 70c.; White, 73c.@74c. OATS in firm demand at 67c.@68c. BRAN firm at $1 50. HAY firm at $22@$23; choice, $24@$25. PORK dull; Mess offering at $17 50. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Ribs, 9¾c.@9¾c., and Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14c.@14¼c. LARD dull; tierce, 11c.@11½c.; kegs, 12c.@12¼c. SUGAR firmer; prime, 11¼c.@11½c. MOLASSES firm; Fermenting, 35c.@36c. WHISKY steady at 87½c.@88c. COFFEE dull and nominally 14c.@15½c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 124; New-York Sight Drafts, ⅜ premium. GOLD, 112⅛.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 22.—FLOUR dull, sales Western White at $7 75@$8; Western Spring, $7 25. WHEAT dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 37; Amber, $1 42@$1 52; White Winter, $1 60@$1 65. CORN dull: sales 6,000 bushels Western at 60¼c.@61c. OATS in moderate demand; sales 20,000 bushels Western at 59c.; Ohio held at 60c. RYE dull; Western, $1. BARLEY dull; no sales. RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,290 bbls.; Wheat, 139,097 bushels; Corn, 58,700 bushels. EXPORTS by rail—Wheat, 14,400 bushels; Corn, 34,559 bushels; Oats, 700 bushels. Canal SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 181,034 bushels; Corn, 105,006 bushels; Oats, 56,347 bushels, and Rye, 8,106 bushels.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 25 bales; gross receipts, 66 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 2,705 bales. FLOUR quiet and weak. WHEAT firm; choice White, $2 05; fair to prime, $1 60@$1 90; prime to choice Red, $1 80@$2 10; fair to good, $1 55@$1 70; common, $1 40@$1 50; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@$1 65; Pennsylvania, $1 60@$1 65. CORN firm; White Southern, 74c.@76c.; Yellow Southern, 77c. OATS dull at 60c.@66c. Mess PORK dull at $17 50@$18. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Rib, 10c. HAMS, 15c.@16½c. LARD quiet at 11½c.@12c. WHISKY very strong at 94c.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.—TOBACCO active; sales, 130 hhds. Lugs at $4 50@$6; Low to Medium Leaf, $6 50@$16 50. COTTON quiet and steady at $15. FLOUR held higher; Extra Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT has an advancing tendency; Choice, $1 50. CORN firm; Shelled and Sacked, 68c. OATS quiet and steady at 62c. RYE firm at $1 10. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. Mess PORK held at $17. BACON—Packed Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 9½c.@9¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14½c.; Plain, 14c., packed. LARD, 11c.@12½c. Bulk MEATS loose; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Sides, 8c.@8½c. WHISKY firm at 90c.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—COTTON—Demand fair; market firm at 15¼c.@15½c. FLOUR—Demand fair; market firm; Family, $6 75@$7. WHEAT scarce and firm at $1 48@$1 50. CORN—Demand fair; market firm at 55c. RYE unchanged and quiet. OATS steady. BARLEY quiet and steady. PORK unchanged and quiet. Bulk MEATS—Better feeling; foreign news regarded favorable; Shoulders, 5¾c.@6c.; Sides, 7¾c. BACON—Demand fair; market firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 13c.@14½c. WHISKY—Demand fair; market firm at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—FLOUR unchanged, except Superfine at $5 25@$5 50; Extra, $5 50@$5 70. WHEAT—Receipts light; Red Western, $1 57@$1 65; Amber, $1 68@$1 70. RYE unchanged. CORN firm; Yellow, 77c.; Mixed Western, 74c.@75c. OATS selling at 63c.@68c. COFFEE—Stock scarce; firmly held; Rio, 14½c.@16c.; Laguayra, 15½c. SUGAR firmer. MOLASSES—Cuba Muscovado, 43c.@45c. Mess PORK dull at $17@$17 50. LARD dull at 10¾c.@11¼c. PETROLEUM steady, Crude, 17½c.; Refined, 24¼c.@24½c. WHISKY dull; Western Iron, 94c.

TOLEDO, May 22.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and declined; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 42; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 40. CORN dull and declined; High Mixed, 57c.; Low Mixed, 56c. OATS steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2, 56½c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.—FLOUR—Spring Extra declined 10c.; sales at $5 60@$5 70. WHEAT dull and declining; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 25; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 28. OATS—No. 2 dull at 50c. CORN—No. 2 Mixed lower at 53c. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—To Buffalo better at 6½c.; to Oswego, 12c.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22.—Fair milling inquiry for WHEAT, but holders' firmness restricts operations. RYE dull and nominally $1 12@$1 15 for State. CORN dull and lower; sales, 600 bushels round Yellow at 85c., delivered; Western Mixed, 74c.@75c. Nothing done in BARLEY or BARLEY-MALT. OATS very dull at 67c.

CLEVELAND, May 22.—WHEAT dull and declined 2c.; No. 1 Red, $1 43; no sales of No. 2. CORN nominally declined 3c.; High Mixed offered at 59c. OATS declined 1c.; sales at 57c. PETROLEUM—Crude firm at $5 40; Refined firmer, held at 23c.

MEMPHIS, May 22.—COTTON quiet and firm at 15¼c.; receipts, 565 bales; shipments, 1,305 bales. FLOUR firm at $6 50@$9. CORN steady at 73c. OATS scarce and firm. LARD and PORK quiet and unchanged. BACON nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 22.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 44½c.@45c. RESIN steady at $2 15 for Strained to $6 25 for Extra Pale. Crude TURPENTINE quiet at $3 15 for Yellow Dip, $4 for Virgin. TAR steady at $2.

CHARLESTON, May 22.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; net receipts, 468 bales; exports, to the Continent, 525 bales; coastwise, 634 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 12,928 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 22.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,304 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,951 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 25,756 bales.

NORFOLK, May 22.—COTTON firmer; Low Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 595 bales; exports, coastwise, 285 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 1,828 bales.

BOSTON, May 22.—COTTON quiet; Middlings, 16¼c.; net receipts, 53 bales; gross, 1,495 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 9,500 bales.

MOBILE, May 22.—COTTON quiet; Middlings, 15¼c.@15½c.: net receipts, 1,014 bales; exports coastwise, 63 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 20,874 bales.

WILMINGTON, May 22.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 10 bales; exports, coastwise, 618 bales; stock, 1,282 bales.

GALVESTON, May 22.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 715 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 60,282 bales.

DETROIT, May 22.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady. OATS steady at 56c.@56½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 22—1½ P. M.—American Securities and Consols unchanged.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅝ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90¾; 1865, old, 90; 1867, 92⅛; ten-forties, 89.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅝ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90⅝, 1865, old, 90¼; 1867, 92⅛; ten forties, 89.

FRANKFORT, May 22.—United States Five-twenty bonds are quoted at 96⅝@96¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, May 22—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.@7⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—PROVISIONS—Beef, 105s. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Eastern Prime Mess. LARD, 50s. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Upland, 7⅜d.@7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.@7¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is declining.

LONDON, May 22—11½ A. M.—TALLOW, 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 36s. 6d.

COTTON MOVEMENT—LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Arrived, steamers *Colorado*, from New-York May 10, with 1,936 bales of Cotton; *Siberia*, from Boston May 11, with 169 bales; barks *Josephine*, from New-Orleans April 25, with 1,302 bales; *Queen of Hearts*, from Savannah April 17, with 2,473 bales; schooner *Marion*, from Galveston April 4, with 1,061 bales; steamer *City of Brooklyn*, from New-York May 13, with 301 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'
VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

INVALIDS'
TRAVELING CHAIRS,
FROM $15 TO $40,
FOR IN and OUT DOOR USE.

Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular.

STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

ENGINE WANTED.—GOOD SECOND-hand, six-horse, portable, coal-burning engine; all the iron parts complete for boring with drill, bits, walking-beam, sand-pumps, &c. Address, with price, ENGINEER, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

COAL.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 80,000 tons of Scranton Coal, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PLAYING WITH FIRE. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Stoddart and Mrs. Barry and Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. and 6th-av.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Moilenhauer and Miss Pateman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Evans.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Mortimer, Pearson, and Miss Ada Harland.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MARRIED FOR MONEY. Leading character by Mr. Charles Mathews.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
RANK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. Clarke, and Miss Lina Edwin and Miss Emma Germain.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
RIGOLETTO, (Italian opera.) Leading characters by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, and Messrs. Villani and Orlandini.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PANORAMA OF GERMANY and CONCERT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The occupation of Paris by the forces of the Assembly has not been unopposed. All day yesterday firing was heard, both musketry and artillery; fires were raging in various parts of the city, and clouds of smoke overhung Montmartre. These reports are from outside the city, as all communication is stopped, by the Germans as well as the French. Wounded and fugitive Communists have been compelled to return to the city by the German commanders. DOMBROWSKI was reported captured by the Versaillists, and recaptured by his own men, and by the latest advices was said to be surrounded, with his command, near Saint Ouen. M. ROCHEFORT had prepared for flight to Brussels, but was arrested, and narrowly escaped lynching at Versailles. Marshal MCMAHON'S head-quarters are at the new Opera-house, and Gen. CISSEY'S, whose forces entered from the south, at the Ecole Militaire. M. THIERS, yesterday, congratulated the Assembly on the success, which he declared to be unexpected by at least three days.

In the House of Lords last night an inquiry was made as to whether it was the intention to press the ratification of the treaty before June 12. The Government abstained from making any declaration regarding the treaty beyond the statement that it was in the hands of the printers, and would be laid before Parliament on Tuesday. In the course of the debate, the idea of England apologizing was ridiculed. It was also said that diplomacy would be impossible if it had to be submitted to Parliament; besides, it was the prerogative of the Crown to conclude treaties on its own motion....The steam-ship *Webb* was sunk in a collision off the English coast and thirteen lives lost.

GENERAL.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. SUMNER denied that he had made any such speech as was ascribed to him by the New-York *Herald* of Saturday. Resolutions were offered to release the incarcerated journalists who surreptitiously got possession of the treaty, but were not acted on. The Senate then went into Executive Session to consider the treaty.

Advices from Venezuela to the 8th inst. represent the revolutionary outbreaks against GUZMAN BLANCO'S authority as still in progress. Some "Gen. SUTHERLAND" has offered his services to drive PULGAR out of Maracaibo and to pay all the expenses himself.

Vice-President COLFAX left the Senate yesterday during the Executive Session, having been taken suddenly ill.

The Indian chiefs now in Washington, seeking redress for alleged violations of treaties, were granted an interview, yesterday, by Gen. PARKER, the Indian Commissioner. The speeches made on the occasion were characteristic of Indian pow-wows, and the interview was a very interesting one, and will probably result in good for the tribes of the far West.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt on Sunday morning in Quebec and Ottawa, Ontario, and other places.

It is proposed to extend the system of weather reports and storm signals now in use in the United States to Canada, the maritime provinces, and British Columbia.

A fire in Baltimore yesterday destroyed or greatly damaged a block of warehouses, Nos. 23, 25 and 27 Sharp-street. A steam fire-engine exploded, killing Mr. WEAVER, a member of the City Council.

Gen. BUTLER read his letter to Senator AMES on the treaty, yesterday, before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee. He finds serious fault with the treaty in all its bearings, especially where it touches the fishery question and claims that the provisions of the treaty are altogether in favor of England and her colonies.

The town of Bradford, Ontario, was almost entirely destroyed by a fire, which raged there all day yesterday. Every store in the place and about 100 houses were burned.

Bishop CLARK, who has been rapidly declining for months past, in Cincinnati, was very low yesterday. He is now unable to recognize his friends.

Will the Treaty be Ratified?

So far as present appearances are an evidence, there are but two important sources of opposition to the recent Washington Treaty: the extreme Canadian Party, and a small party in Great Britain, apparently led by the old Whigs. The opposition in this country is apparently very slight. Mr. SUMNER objects to certain defects in the treaty, but is understood to accept it as a whole. Various small Democratic politicians will attack it, because it is to be ratified under a Republican Administration. Another rabid faction will oppose it, because they want no union or agreement with England, of any sort whatever. These, however, are all unimportant forces in opposition. The solid good sense of the country, the Christian feeling of the best men in all parties, and the sentiment of the great majority of the Republican Party, will support and approve it. They approve it, because in itself it is an advance in the method of settling quarrels between nations; because arbitration is in fact the application of right reason and Christianity to the differences between opposing peoples; and if the world is ever to progress beyond the heathen mode of arbitraments, by battle, it must do so by some such method. Moreover, the treaty is singularly favorable to American interests, and regardful of American feelings.

The expression of regret is all that could be expected from the Government of a great nation, who now feel that they were in the wrong. More important still is the recognition of those principles or rules in international law, which the United States have maintained since their independence, and which Great Britain has always opposed. The Administration of Great Britain now admits that these wise rules in regard to neutrality and its observance are the sound and practical ones, and they are willing to affirm that henceforth they shall be international law, though not admitting that they were so when the cases of grievance arose. The damages from the rebel cruisers are to be determined in the wisest manner, and on the very principles which we approve. The only doubtful features of the treaty to a portion of our people are those relating to the fisheries. But as both parties object to these stipulations, there will seem to impartial observers a probability that they are fair and reasonable.

At the worst, if the Provinces refuse to ratify this portion of the treaty, it will not prevent the more important articles from being approved and ratified by both Governments, and becoming the foundation of a long era of amity and good feeling between the two countries. It is devoutly to be hoped that "His Imperial Majesty" of Germany will manage to understand the points in regard to San Juan, and the division of the channel, better than most Americans and English do, who, as a general thing, are ignorant even where it is. When his decision is made, the last of the unsolved questions between the two Governments will be answered, and nothing will remain but the peddling questions about "bait" and "fishing rights," and the legal distance for piscatory privileges on the coast of British America, which can certainly be arranged without serious difficulty.

The opposition to the treaty in England will not count for much. It has been called a "Tory" opposition, though without very obvious reason, seeing that the Tories have thus far taken no important part in the affair. The last Tory Ministry tried hard to settle the dispute, and Mr. DISRAELI is certainly in favor of doing so as speedily as possible. Earl RUSSELL is the leader of the opposition, and nobody can call him a Tory. He may advocate the harsh principles of international law which prevailed in the last century; but the solid sense of the British people will recognize that "the rules" laid down by the treaty are just and reasonable, and ought to be law if they have not been. They know well that Earl RUSSELL'S course during our civil war was not a model which they would desire other nations to imitate, if they themselves should be involved in war. They see that it is to the advantage of Great Britain to have the *Alabama* claims settled, and no such open questions, full of bitterness and danger, left for the future. Many will begin to appreciate, in the threatening aspect of the Continent, how immensely important it is for England to have a friend and an ally in the stormy years to come. Despite the opposition of the old Whigs, therefore, we look to see the treaty ratified by the British Parliament, as we have no doubt it will be by the Senate. The Marquis of SALISBURY, a Tory, seems half inclined to join Earl RUSSELL in unfavorable criticism, but his influence was never very great with his own party, and it is now rather smaller than ever.

Behind the Barricades.

Gen. MCMAHON has established his headquarters in the new Grand Opera-house, on the right bank of the Seine, and Gen. ASSY occupies the Military School, little more than a mile southward, on the left bank. As the Communists have almost, if not altogether, abandoned the southern section of Paris, the two divisions of the Versailles forces may probably effect a junction on the Champs Elysées, and from a base extending thence across the Place de la Concorde and the gardens of the Tuileries to the Hotel de Ville, proceed to the reduction of the insurgent faubourgs of Belleville, la Villette, and Montmartre. If the Communists elect to fight out the struggle behind the barricades in the north-eastern angle of the city, the conflict may rage for several days longer, and Frenchmen may obtain at the hands of Frenchmen far less mercy than was accorded them by the German invaders. Perhaps nothing save a wholesale desertion of their leaders can save the men of the Commune from pushing resistance to the insane limit. If DOMBROWSKI, ROSSEL, and the rest prefer death to submission or inglorious flight, they will, it is certain, find followers enough resigned to the same alternative to make each step of the subjugation of Paris a chapter replete with fresh horrors. Nobody would have been astonished if the appearance of the first regiment that swept along the Avenue of the Empress had been the signal for a general collapse of the armed resistance of Paris, for a general scamper to hide away arms and ammunition, and a sudden transformation of the rebellious National Guard into the artisan and shopkeeper. The fact that MCMAHON has still to fight his way to the Hotel de Ville, and can see from the roof of his head-quarters the Hill of Montmartre bristling with hostile cannon, speaks volumes for the vitality of the cause and the principle to which the Communists cling even in defeat.

The men who have held Paris independent of the rest of France for the last two months, will shortly disappear from history. Their influence, however, will not depart with them. They have given the workmen of Paris a new rallying cry and the statesmen of France a fresh task. The Republican league, too, at present in session at Bordeaux, and esteemed by many observers one of the controlling forces of the future of France, has adopted a platform in which increased municipal freedom and the election of a more thoroughly representative National Assembly, are central ideas. The scattering of the motley crowd of adventurers of all nations, who have rallied round the banner of the Commune, will be as great a service to civilization as to France. But the Frenchmen who have given either a tacit or open support to the Commune will remain, and the principles for which the more enlightened of them have contended, will have to be dealt with even after the red flag has disappeared from Paris. The cause of Communal and personal liberty, whose significance Prince BISMARCK understands so very much better than M. THIERS, has received a lasting stain from the rabid excesses of the Parisian Committee. But should the Conservatives be tempted once more to abuse their victory, the inevitable reaction, with all its kindred enormities, will, sooner or later, follow; and France, weary of the eternal see-saw between the dull, unreasoning tyranny of the country and hopeless fanaticism of the revolutionary towns, will, by a sheer necessity of self-preservation, submit to a personal government more absolute and irresponsible than ever.

The Convent of Picpus.

The Commune stumbled before its fall upon what is variously described as a new horror, and a fresh mare's nest, in the heart of Paris. In the Rue de Picpus, close by the Barrière du Trône in the Faubourg St. Antoine, there are twenty acres of ground which for many years past have been devoted to mysterious seclusion, while the passionate city has fretted and roared without. These twenty acres are surrounded by high walls, above which are seen from the streets massive buildings and majestic old trees. One of these buildings was, until a few days past, a school of the Jesuits; another, a Convent of White Nuns. The gardens that environ them are extremely beautiful. Laid out with infinite taste and pains, the walks and avenues are dense with luxuriant foliage, and inviting with labyrinthine mystery. A dividing wall, hidden by shrubbery, ran between the domain of the Fathers and that of the Sisters; but gates, or secret doors, led from one to the other, and were carefully concealed. Both establishments have been popularly supposed to be enormously rich, and the apostles of the lately dominant political faith have been credited with turning a hungry and menacing eye upon the long-hoarded treasures within. The Jesuits fled soon after Sedan: but the Sisters remained, and, until within a short period, were unmolested. One day, however, a hungry mob—we may surmise at whose instigation—smashed the outer gates of the convent, and broke into the gardens beyond. Then it became needful to dispatch troops to protect the place, and the Seventy-third Battalion of National Guards was soon quartered there. After this occupation the discoveries were made which, even in these exciting times, have sufficed for a nine days' wonder.

The affair seems to have been investigated in the first instance by HENRI ROCHEFORT, and his evidence is said to be confirmed by subsequent examiners and witnesses. Three wretched women were found shut up in small iron cages. The Lady Superior, it is stated, admits that for nine years these unhappy creatures have been kept, like wild beasts, in cells exposed, without fire and without shade, to the bitter frost of Winter and the fierce heat of the Summer sun. Once a day food was brought to them, and "flung like offal to a caged wolf" into the dens. When they were first incarcerated, the cries and groans of these unfortunates may have been heard in the giddy, thoughtless streets without. But no such sounds have of late been heard, an explanation of which silence comes with the rest of the tale. They were tortured, it is declared, into remaining mute. The diabolical instruments of torture have been found, and are described at length by the Press. Among these are "a suspicious-looking bed," a casque of steel, so constructed as to admit of compression, iron corsets of similar contrivance, and leg pieces not unlike the old-fashioned "boot." Straps and buckles were also found in great numbers, minor appliances of the main engines of agony and, in a shed, "a nameless instrument of torture," the nature of which is left by most of the journals to conjecture. In one of them, however, we find it styled "an orthopedic instrument."

All these things are not left without apology or explanation on behalf of the Sisterhood. On their side it is affirmed that the imprisoned women were insane, and that their confinement was a matter of necessity. As they were crazy or idiotic when found, this statement cannot be immediately refuted. Whether, nevertheless, they were out of their minds on first being locked up, or became so afterward, like the unfortunate sea Captain in CHARLES READE'S novel, is open to question. The instruments, it is also affirmed, were used only to correct deformities, and a cradle—another of the objectionable articles found in the convent—was "intended for an image of the infant Jesus." Other charges against the late inmates, such as that numbers of immoral books have been ferreted out, and other unpleasant testimony against their purity,—seem, so far as we have seen, to depend upon mere allegation. At all events, a correspondent of a London journal, who writes in a temperate strain, tried to see these things during a long visit to the convent, and failed to do so. He was told that they had been placed under the seal of the Minister of Justice, and were therefore not to be exhibited.

To the existence of many other objects of interest within the venerable walls of Picpus, this gentleman gives ample testimony. He was surprised to find there the tombs of many of the first families of France—princes, dukes, marquises, barons and counts—reposing under the protection of the Sisterhood. Two simple slabs of stone cover the remains of Gen. LAFAYETTE and of WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE, his son; and, hard by, lies buried all of mortal that is left of Prince FREDERICK DE SALM KYRBOURG, who perished under the Terror in 1794. The guide of this informant assured him that the "orthopedic instrument" had been used for strapping down children and strangling them. Very naturally, the *Univers* protests against the whole story told of the Sisters of Picpus as a tissue of fabrications; and it is only proper to add that well-known Parisian ladies have written to that and other journals to say that, to their knowledge the imprisoned women have long been out of their minds.

Town and Country in the Census.

In the decade between 1860 and 1870 the population of the State of New-York has increased 522,053. This increase is confined in a great degree to the cities. The latter are increasing at the expense of the country, and many who should have remained producers of food have become consumers. The increase of agricultural population has not been wholly absorbed by the cities, much of it having emigrated to the West where land is cheap and farming more remunerative than it is in the State of New-York. In 1860 the population of this State was 3,880,735, in 1870 it is 4,402,788. Of the increase of 522,053, the following cities contribute 382,065.

	1860.	1870.	Increase.
New-York	813,669	942,337	128,668
Brooklyn	266,661	396,105	129,444
Poughkeepsie	14,726	20,080	5,354
Hudson	7,187	8,615	1,428
Albany	62,367	69,422	7,055
Troy	3,923	46,465	7,230
Schenectady	9,579	11 026	1,447
Utica	22,529	28,804	6,275
Syracuse	28,119	43,057	14,932
Oswego	16,816	20,910	4,094
Auburn	10,986	17,225	6,239
Rochester	48,204	62,385	14,104
Buffalo	81,129	117,715	36,596
*Lockport†	13,523	15,458	1,935
*Newburg	15,196	17,014	1,818
*Binghamton†	9,119	14,758	4,839
*Elmira†	8,682	17,053	8,371
*Watertown†	7,567	10,709	3,142
*Rome	9,830	11,000	1,170
Total increase			382,065

* Not cities in 1860.
† Towns included.

The cities of New-York and Brooklyn are credited with an increase of 258,112, and other cities with 123,953, leaving 139,988 to be distributed over the remainder of the State. The counties of Kings, outside of the City of Brooklyn, Westchester, Queens, Richmond, take 64,803, so that the agricultural counties have gained but 75,185. This is confined, for the most part, to those which contain large villages. Seventeen counties show a decrease of population, while in several the population has changed but little from the figures of 1860. These statistics show that agriculture is less attractive than formerly, and is not considered as remunerative as other pursuits.

Connolly as an Advertiser.

The "nine daily and nine weekly" papers, which the Mayor and Controller have selected to do the advertising and puffing for our four rulers, do not appear to be equal to the task imposed upon them, and it has been found necessary to engage a corps of correspondents to render assistance by writing letters to the rural Press throughout the country in praise of the "Ring." These letters, which we find scattered through our Western and Southern exchanges, under the heading of "New-York Correspondence," all sing the same tune, and are evidently inspired from the same source. They are filled with fulsome praises of TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL, with elaborate defenses of the New-York City Government as managed by them, and generally wind up something like the following, which we find in one of the letters to the Mobile *Register:*

> "As the Democratic Party seems likely to follow the lead of Tammany in the Presidential election, the more obnoxious the Republican Press can make that organization, the better for their own candidate. This is the secret of the Republican howling at Tammany; and it would be well for the Democratic Party if all its influential papers showed an appreciation of the fact, and a readiness to vindicate their own side."

Even with their nine daily and weekly organs, and their corps of "correspondents" like the above, the "Ring" find it up-hill work to maintain their ground before the public; and, as a last resort, Controller CONNOLLY has taken to issuing pasteboard cards, or circulars, like those which stationers and insurance companies scatter about hotels and eating-saloons. One of these cards, now before us, is entitled "The City's Wealth," and purports to make an exhibit of the amount and value of property belonging to the City, with the outstanding debt against the Corporation, the object being to show that New-York is solvent. In this card the Controller even has the assurance to quote the report of the famous "whitewashing Committee," made by MOSES TAYLOR, JOHN J. ASTOR and others, which he says was the result of a "rigid examination of the books in the Controller's office." According to CONNOLLY'S pasteboard circular, the City property is worth $147,000,000 and the City debt is only $26,000,000—a statement which we have shown over and over again to be utterly without foundation, and deliberately intended to deceive. When Controller CONNOLLY grants the request of the Council of Political Reform to be allowed to examine the books in his office, it will be time to go over again the details of the exhibit made in this pasteboard circular, and prove its falsity; but as long as all access to the records of the Finance Department is refused to any but interested parties, it will be futile for Mr. CONNOLLY to attempt to screen himself behind pasteboard advertisements. It is rumored that the Controller is about to sail for Europe to [illegible] and negotiate the new loan authorized by the scheme which passed the recent Legislature, for consolidating the City debt. It would appear from this that the bonds of the City are not so eagerly sought after by home capitalists as the Ring would make us believe. It may be that foreign capitalists will be so impressed by CONNOLLY'S pasteboard circular that they will shell out their money without further inquiry; but if they should happen to learn that two of the four men who now control our City Government have been directors in the Erie Railway, they might hesitate about it.

It is also rumored that the Controller is about to destroy, or has already destroyed, the books and records which contain the transactions of his office for the last three years. This is a more serious matter; and we take the liberty to say to Mr. CONNOLLY that if such a thing has been done, or is contemplated, it will be quite as well for him to make his trip to Europe as soon as possible, and never come back again.

MINOR TOPICS.

Senator H. C. MURPHY will probably soon place before the public facts which will conclusively prove his innocence of taking any part whatever in preparing or passing the bill containing the so-called "Amendments to the Code." In the meantime, we are perfectly satisfied that he knew nothing whatever about the bill until he saw it in the papers—a circumstance which completely clears his character, while it adds to the mystery surrounding the measure. That mystery we hope shortly to be able to clear up.

Recent accounts of the discovery of gigantic human remains embedded in the earth would appear to necessitate a change in the theory by which modern science attempts to account for the origin of man. Writers, like the author of the *Vestiges of Creation*, have evidently begun at the wrong end of the chain whose various links are supposed to furnish such a plausible argument in support of their theory. Instead of the human race having been gradually "developed" from the oyster, it would appear that the primeval man was a colossus, and that he is slowly but surely dwindling down to the oyster. This theory is certainly flattering to a man when contemplating his ancestry, but less consoling when looking forward to his progeny. A human skeleton just dug up on the banks of the Kern River in California, measured seven feet five and a half inches in length; while another, found twelve feet below the surface in Jeffersonville, Ind., measured twelve feet. With regard to the California giant, we are told that "the skull was much larger than the ordinary-sized craniums moving around at the present day," and that "a full-grown person placed his head inside the skull." We commend the example of this "full-grown person" to all people with "ordinary-sized craniums moving around at the present day." Let them hide their diminished heads in the skulls of their ancestors whenever they get a chance.

Yesterday's anniversary festival of the Baden revolutionists was a curious historical reminder of the way in which Germany has worked out her unity. Twenty years ago, the men would have been pronounced insane who foretold that one day the men of '48 would see the ultimate triumph of their principles assured by the elevation of their conqueror, Crown-Prince WILLIAM, as Imperial head of a United Fatherland. The Republicans of Baden and Bavaria fought against the tyrannous rule of a semi-mediæval Germany. Prussia was then fighting for influence with the Bund, they contended for influence with the people. The two roads have met at last, and the Germans in both hemispheres have had sense enough to see that the completed edifice of liberty could be firmly raised only on the broad base of unity. To the attainment of the latter end every other object was therefore postponed, and in it all sections of Germans can rejoice without sacrificing their special aspirations.

There has been a baby show in St. Louis. There were about a hundred children entered for the prizes, among them being what the reporter describes as a bevy of "triplets." The first prize was awarded to the "son of BEN WALKER, the pawnbroker," who is said to be a "healthy chub," four months old, and weighing thirty-seven pounds. Another baby, which received the third premium, "has the look of a sage and the eyes of a poet," so that we may expect to see him cut a figure in the world by and by. None of the female infants were lucky enough to get a prize. The youngsters do not appear to have enjoyed the show, for it appears that some of them were so affected by the public gaze as to make frantic efforts to "cram their fists down their throats," doubtless with a suicidal motive—while others kept fast "hold of their big toes." What comfort they derived from that is unknown, but perhaps the experiment might be worth trying by nervous people. A speaker, for instance, who is scared at the sight of a public meeting, and does not know what to do with his hands—as few people, under such circumstances, do—might pay his addresses to his great toe by way of a change, and a good deal of useless talk would be saved if other "orators" crammed their fists down their throats.

Evidence accumulates that in the provisions of the treaty relative to the fisheries, the Joint High Commission found the "golden mean." Neither of the parties directly interested are satisfied. It is not always to be presumed, when the interested parties are dissatisfied, that a correct conclusion has been reached; but in this instance, as both stand on the same ground of opposition, and each claim that their fishing interests will be destroyed, the presumption is fair that both must be mistaken. Gen. BUTLER, viewing the provisions from a New-England stand-point, says that the fishing interests of New-England have been sacrificed, and that the reciprocal rights granted to British fishermen are more than an equivalent for the rights granted to those of the United States. The Attorney-General of New-Brunswick brings in and urges a resolution, which the Legislature unanimously adopts, declaring opposition to the ratification of the treaty for the reason that it will destroy Canadian fisheries, and will work an injury to the maritime colonies, which cannot be measured in gold. These doctors disagree so widely on the effect of the treaty, that persons, not directly interested in the fisheries, incline to the opinion that neither Canadian or New-England fishermen will be injured, but forced to contend by individual enterprise for the amount of their gains and the control of the market.

It is certainly very hard upon the *Herald* for Mr. SUMNER to throw it over in this way, after all that it has done for him. The other day the *Herald* published a long report of a speech said to have been delivered in secret session of the Senate on the treaty. This report is now pronounced to be as much a fabrication as the celebrated "interview" which a *World* correspondent had with Mr. SUMNER at Washington through the medium of his trunks—the Senator himself being at that time some [illegible]reds of miles away from Washington. However, there is nothing like keeping up a character for "enterprise," and if news does not come in the ordinary course, what so easy as to invent it? As SHERIDAN said to his son when the latter asked leave to visit a foreign country, so that he might say that he had seen it—"You fool! can't you say you have seen it without taking the trouble to go there?"

The resolutions of the New-York Academy of Medicine might have been expressed in more pellucid English, but their intent is in every way satisfactory. Judge BEDFORD did his duty in the trials of the infamous practitioners, WOLF and LOOKUP, in a manner which entitles him to public gratitude and admiration. It was eminently fitting that the Academy of Medicine should give special expression to this prevailing feeling. The doctors claim to have long opposed "the pervading crime of abortion as a regularly advertised business," without obtaining "the uniform and efficient co-operation of the State officers and the Courts." It is frequently alleged that respectable members of the profession lend their sanction to practices only one degree less criminal than those conducted by the advertising quacks. If this be so, the doctors might profitably imitate the "high moral tone" of Judge BEDFORD in relation to offenders within their own ranks.

There is something melancholy in the tenor of the Indian conferences at Washington, of which yesterday's was a very fair example. There is the ever-recurring and hopeless protest of barbarism against advancing civilization. The prairies are becoming too narrow for the red men and the buffaloes. The white man, with his railroads and forts, is everywhere, and irresistible as fate come the gradually-approaching lines of his cities. Secretary DELANO was right in letting the Indian deputation understand that for this much there was no help. It would have been impossible to demonstrate to his visitors that civilization could recognize no valid rights to the soil which were not justified by its tillage. The world is not large enough to admit of one man requiring a few hundred acres to sustain the game necessary for his yearly food. To escape being ground out, therefore, by civilization, the Indian must himself become civilized. It has been the consistent policy of the present Administration to give every needful facility for effecting such a transformation. The new territory, whose constitution was yesterday explained to LITTLE RAVEN and his associates, is merely the latest of a series of efforts, all tending to develop the Indian into a citizen, and the successful beginning of such an experiment will yet be reckoned one of the foremost triumphs of a record of many successes.

New-Jersey shows a gain in population in the last decade of 234,063, of which 162,391 is of native growth, 66,153 from foreign immigration, and the remainder from an increase of native colored citizens. Of the increase from foreign sources, 24,778 was gained from Ireland, and 20,231 from Germany. No tables are furnished to show the loss of population in the last ten years by emigration to the Western and other States. These figures would be more interesting to the citizens of New-York if it could be ascertained how many of those enumerated in the census of New-Jersey are doing business in this City. The only hint we have to assist us in such an inquiry is that of the native white population, 73,586 were born in the State of New-York, representing a gain of 35,046, as compared with the figures of 1860.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"PLAYING WITH FIRE" AT WALLACK'S.

The song-birds and the green leaves are growing thick around us, and most people are beginning to reckon the gay season of '70-71 as a thing of the past. The balls and the parties, the dinners and the suppers, the flirtations and other joyous follies that enlivened and embellished the Winter have faded away, leaving only their various kaleidoscopic impressions of pleasure and regret. As frail as the memory of the poet's "shadows on glasses," as fleet as his "wave, or a rhyme," they have glided into the dim vista behind, and by most of us are little thought of more. It might be supposed that by this time the Winter dramatic season would likewise have vanished, and become as the things that were. That season has been a busy and exacting as well as a gratifying one. A long train of new plays have been brought forward, many of them calling for serious consideration, and a long train of artists speaking diverse tongues, and showing various degrees of merit, have challenged criticism of their efforts. The theatres have been crowded for many months. For nearly three-quarters of a year the active season has sped busily on. It need not be wondered at, then, should all most immediately concerned show signs at last of needing rest. None do their best when subjected to an unremitting strain. Art, under such circumstances, is apt to become conventional, threadbare and monotonous. New draughts of inspiration must be taken, new thought must be secreted, and the processes, of necessity, require time and relaxation. Yet the theatres keep battling on, putting up an endless series of new pieces, and dealing with the public as if it were like that ill-used hero of DICKENS who was still forever craving for "more."

It must be owned that, if any dramatist and artist can be viewed with complacency by habitual play-goers at the fag end of a season, it is Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM. Nothing withers or stales *his* infinite variety; and if, through temperament and intellectual development, his histrionic genius deals more adroitly with the tastes of the many than with the subtler discriminations of the few, this is precisely what is most pardonable, or, we should say, most grateful at a time when perception is jaded and what is chiefly craved is rest. "Playing with Fire" was heartily received last night by a good and demonstrative audience. Founded on a French model, the piece is better than its original, and quite bristles with gay equivoque and smart repartee. Perhaps it depends even too much on these, and perhaps the talk is somewhat too frequently confined to but two characters. The piece is, notwithstanding, happily conceived, very neatly constructed, and provokes at times uproarious mirth. The story is simple and has the merit of being uncommonly intelligible. Certain married couples labor under what may be termed a surfeit of happiness. They are very fond of each other, but they are also a little tired of each other—a conjuncture more frequent in real life than acknowledged. It is suggested as a cure by the ingenious *Dr. Savage*, (Mr. BROUGHAM,) that mild flirtation with other people will constitute a good alterative to restore the proper condition of things. This course, the "playing with fire" of the drama, is adopted; and from it spring the situations and cross purposes that make up the fun and the interest. Mr. BROUGHAM performs with his usual archness, sense of humor, and [illegible] vivacity, and works up some scenes with surprising effect. Mr. GILBERT is nicely fitted in [illegible], and excites abundant mirth and appreciation. Mr. STODDART manages to get all the part is capable of out of *Pinchbeck*, and Mr. [illegible] makes a creditable appearance as [illegible] *Waverly*. Mrs. BARRY and Miss EFFIE GERMON are the ladies of the cast, and fulfill their respective duties—barring the tendency of the latter to overact now and then—to general satisfaction.

It must be admitted that the species of "playing with fire" which gives title and plot to this drama, is of a highly dangerous type, and that even the misfortunes which attend the application of *Dr. Savage's* remedy hardly seem adequate to dissuade recourse to it when once suggested. The conceit is, in its nature, hazardous, which, at the first, may appear harmless, but which, with "a little act upon the blood," may "burn like the ruins of sulphur." For all this, the absurd situations and misunderstandings derivable from an artistic handling of the theme are exemplified by Mr. BROUGHAM in an undeniably clever manner. And if any sort of dramatic entertainment can fix attention that has had so continuous a succession of draughts upon it,—and retain that interest for the theatrical season which is now apt to stray toward Jerome Park, Spring flowers, sea bathing and yachting,—it is a piece so light and summery, so full of sportive and audacious wit, as "Playing with Fire."

Musical.

"CRISPINO" AT THE ACADEMY.

"Crispino e la Comare" was briskly and effectively sung at the Academy of Music, last evening. Signor ORLANDINI was *Crispino*, Miss KELLOGG *Annetta*, Signor CAROSELLI *Contino del Fiore*, Signor REINA *Fabrizio*, Signor BACELLI *Mirabolano*, and Signora FONTANESI *La Comare*. The distribution, it will be seen, was a strong one, and the cheerful anticipations of its general impression were more than realized by the capital picture of the fortunate cobbler offered by Signor ORLANDINI. The few known incidents of the opera were as telling as ever. The duet, "Ah! si, si, marito mio," was repeated, and so was the finale of the second act, while the trio opening the third was had thrice. Having noted the personation of *Crispino* for the excellence of the acting as well as for that of the singing of Signor ORLANDINI, we need not dilate upon the manifold merits of Miss KELLOGG'S work, to which she brings what seems to be a perennial freshness of voice, a brilliant and faultless style, and a livelier appreciation of the advantages of action—an appreciation shown, indeed, in some degree throughout the whole season—than had, until three weeks ago, been manifested by her. To-night Mr. ALBITES' artists are to appear in Brooklyn, and to interpret "Rigoletto." To-morrow they reoccupy the Academy here, and will produce, for the first time during this series of representations, "Lucia di Lammermoor."

MRS. GULAGER'S CONCERT.

Mrs. GULAGER'S complimentary concert takes place at Allemannia Hall, in Sixteenth-street, this evening. The main features of the affair have already had reference here, and we need only say now that the entertainment promises to be a very agreeable one.

Miscellaneous.

"GERMANIA ILLUSTRATED.

An entertainment referred to by the above title, and embracing musical, historical and pictorial elements of success, will be given at Irving Hall this evening. In other words, a panorama, consisting of twenty-four views of localities made especially interesting by the events of the late struggle, will be shown then and there, a descriptive lecture accompanying the exhibition of the illustrations, and appropriate vocal music being supplied by Herr CARL FORMES, Mr. W. J. HILL, Miss SARAH BARRON and Herr DORMSTEIN. The subject we can already commend as one of exceeding interest, and if the means of exposition are as clever as they are reputed to be, we shall be happy to record their good impression to-night.

Rulloff's Discoveries in Philology.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the last horrid scene in the life of Mr. RULLOFF, (alias Leurio,) has now closed, and no influence will be exerted by anything that may now be said upon either his fate or his own feelings, the writer of this has deemed best to follow the suggestion of friends, whose judgment is deserving of consideration, and to communicate a few facts, which will enable the public to judge whether by the death of Mr. RULLOFF science has suffered an important loss.

Some time in May, 1869, while the preliminary arrangements were being made for holding the first session of the American Philological Association, which convened in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on July 26, 1869, a man calling himself "E. Leurio" appeared in this City with his famous manuscript, containing what he claimed to be "A Key to the Origin and Formation of Language." During the months of May, June and July Mr. Leurio was very active in bringing his discovery to the personal notice of most, if not all persons of linguistic attainments in this City and vicinity. He was especially assiduous in laying it before the professors of languages in this City and elsewhere, extending his visits for this purpose as far as to New-Haven.

But one opinion as to the scientific value of the so-called "discovery," was formed by all to whom Mr. Leurio explained it. Not only did he disregard all the established principles in the science of language, but he utterly ignored the individual facts upon which those principles are based. In the examples which he adduced in support of his theory, he did violence to all historic truth, bringing together and claiming a common origin for words whose history is well known, and for which a common origin is impossible. Mr. Leurio seemed utterly ignorant of the history of languages and of words, and had no knowledge of the results of the labors of philologists during the last thirty years. His earnestness and persistence seemed to remove him from the class of ordinary charlatans. The only explanation of his case seemed to be that he was a monomaniac on the subject of his discovery. About the 1st of July, Mr. Leurio issued a circular, in which he described his manuscript as containing the most remarkable discovery of the age, and offering it for sale at the modest price of $500,000.

When the convention of linguists, which in a few days transformed itself into the American Philological Association, assembled in Poughkeepsie, Mr. Leurio appeared there and enroled himself as a member. He then managed to secure the appointment of a committee to examine into the merits of his manuscript. He was also indefatigable in calling the attention of the members of the Association to his new system. But upon all of the linguists there assembled from every part of the country he made the same impression as he had upon those in this City.

The report of the Committee was unfavorable, as might be expected. At this the mild and gentle Mr. Leurio disappeared. In his place appeared the violent, abusive and profane Mr. Leurio. The last that was seen of him was upon the Albany day-boat as it approached the wharf in this City, when he was still cursing the Association and the Committee for having ruined him irretrievably.

Nothing more was heard of Mr. "Leurio" until he appeared in this last great crime under his real name of "RULLOFF."

G. F. COMFORT.

No. 357 West Thirty-fourth-street, Sunday, May 21, 1871.

THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENCE.

REPRESENTATIVE FRANCE.

The Prussians in France—Proceedings in the Assembly—Sad Scenes About Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERSAILLES, Wednesday, May 3, 1871.

The struggle now going on between the troops of Versailles and the insurgents seems to occupy a great part of the attention of the Germans on the north of Paris. Large numbers of them are constantly seen upon the extreme limit of the lines, closely watching the artillery firing of the belligerents, and profoundly indifferent to the chattering of the French who gather around them. Although only a few weeks have passed since the treaty of peace, the Germans are no longer regarded as barbarians. Their presence is considered as a guarantee of tranquillity, and all of the people upon that side look upon them as arbitrators and protectors. They cause no embarrassment, make no disturbance, they pay cash down for all of their private wants, and cost the country 1,250,000 francs a day. According to the brilliant bargain of Maitre JULES FAVRE, who has never ceased to be the catspaw and play of M. DE BISMARCK, each one of the 500,000 Germans in France is to receive the high pay of thirty sous per diem, with 150,000 horses in the service of these German ritters, at fifty sous per diem for forage and support. But the bargain was made, and M. POUYER-QUERTIER must furnish the money. It is not yet that the people begin to feel the burden, and in face of their late enemy they are beginning just now to appreciate that after all the Germans are not so great cannibals as they were called. The French of all classes now see the extremely mild character of their conquerers, and, in comparison with the acts of the French themselves, with the atrocities of the men now defending Paris, the conduct of the Germans appears in its true light. Much of the strong feeling of a month ago has passed away. Indeed, a warmer feeling is rapidly growing among the inhabitants of St. Denis, who are really under the protection of the Germans; and even at Versailles there is a very general feeling of admiration for their admirable conduct, which shines beside that of the French insurgents. After all, these Germans are not such bad fellows. True, they must be cared for at a heavy cost, but who ever thinks of a bill to be paid from the National Treasury? Once installed in a house—that is, the first derangements over—no one has to complain of their presence or their conduct. They live among themselves, and do not trouble the families with whom they are quartered. Their life goes by, sometimes in drilling, in exercise at arms, in listening about the stands to the music of their bands, sometimes in long walks and promenades, for the country has great charms for them, and the moment that they have an hour's liberty they stroll away into the woods, where one sees them seated under the budding trees, reading a newspaper or carefully perusing their books, and with the inevitable porcelain pipe making clouds of smoke about their heads. Upon the Seine they indulge in boating and in managing canoes. At first large crowds of French came out to watch these sports, and not unfrequently to indulge in jeers and insults; but that amusement or curiosity has disappeared before the rather scornful apathy of the Germans, and they now continue their sports with the same indifference to public notice, without attracting attention and without paying attention to any one. But this indifference or apathy disappears when it becomes a question of duty or of military affairs. In that matter their vigilance is never found wanting, and their prompt action in case of any infringement of established rules, shows that they have one eye constantly on the alert. During the past few days all amusements and pleasures have given place to the interest of watching the combat of artillery, and one sees hundreds of them perched upon walls and fences, their eyes or lorgnettes carefully following the firing of the batteries, and in perfect silence noting the effect of the shells on either side. Now and then their couriers are seen riding rapidly across the fields, showing that every phase of the combat going on is quickly carried to head-quarters, where the officers are always ready to call their men to arms. The slightest question at issue with the Commune brings out this large force in an incredibly short space of time. Now and then a messenger arrives from Versailles or from Paris, who gets his reply on the spot, and with military promptness. An order is quickly given, perhaps, and all is accomplished with a systematic discipline which is entirely wanting among the French, although they admire it in their enemy, and have the example constantly before their eyes. The Germans make no mystery or secret of their vigilance; but their conduct of affairs is a silent monitor to the French to show them now vain and hopeless it would be to provoke a conflict in any way or manner.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly is still doing nothing, if we make no account of waiting for "something to turn up," and the stenographic report of its daily discussions does not make two columns of the journals. Yet in these passing sessions a great many important questions are hinted at, the members coming near enough to them to show that there will be grounds enough for many a legislative battle when the insurrection is over. The Budget is very likely to give grounds for hot words. There are always secret funds and small bills which seem to give the opposition a world of trouble and make them despair of the Government. The national Budget upon the tapis, there are many items open to criticism. As yet no one seems to be certain about the figures, but all must be brought to light; no one seems to know the exact salary of M. THIERS, whether he is to receive 600,000 francs ($25,000,) like Gen. CAVAIGNAC, and the President of the United States, or whether he will ask 1,200,000, like the Prince-President; whether he will inhabit a modest hotel of his own, the Prefecture, or the grand palace of LOUIS XIV.; whether he will lease the national houses and gardens for the benefit of the national Treasury, or whether he will grant the use of them to his political friends, as did the Emperor. Knowing scarcely anything upon these points, the opposition cannot go far until a clear declaration is made, but there are some minor matters which begin to attract attention, and about which the members of the Left are already taking notes. There is, for example, an item of 130,000 francs as indemnity to certain Private Secretaries of M. THIERS, and the sum of 30,000 francs destined to pay the carpet-dealer who furnished M. THIERS' apartments. The Emperor used to pay all that out of his salary, cry some, and why does M. THIERS throw it upon an empty and overburdened Treasury? In the United States they manage those things differently, says the *Liberté*, thereby showing that the editor is not *au courant* with the scandals of the White House during the late term. These are some of the smaller questions to be fought over when Paris falls, but there are larger ones to go with them. Note, by way of example, the question whether or not the Assembly will prolong the powers provisionally granted to M. THIERS? Will it make an act of adhesion to the Republic in naming him President for two years? Will it prolong its own provisional existence? Will it bring up the question of a monarchy? These are some of the questions which will cause any amount of quarrels and disorder as soon as the insurrection has been conquered and the Assembly left free to act.

SAD SCENES ABOUT PARIS.

Persons arriving from Paris give us affecting pictures of the scenes about the gates, where hundreds of women, as a general thing the honest wives, sisters or mothers of the men beyond the walls, gather about the post for the purpose of getting news from the front. From morning until night they linger there, weeping bitterly at times, insensible to pain or fatigue, gazing eagerly into the face of every wounded man carried by, and pressing with questions all who will pause to hear them. The Commune carefully suppresses the number of its victims, and these poor creatures wait day after day, anxious to get news from one who is perhaps already in his grave. Yesterday, while this crowd of women was weeping and waiting near the gate leading to Issy, three hundred cadavres were stretched upon the ground at the station of Clamart, while four hundred of their husbands, sons or brothers were being marched toward Versailles. It must be a long time—many a weary day at least—before these poor women can learn the fate of the prisoners; and many a tear will be shed, and there will be many an hour of agony, when the news of the three hundred slain reaches the city. Generally, the bodies of the officers are brought into the city by night, and ranged upon the ground in Père la Chaise, the face alone being visible. Then the people are notified to identify their friends. Thousands of anxious hearts pass this ghastly row of cadavres in review, searching in each the features of some loved one; but it is a fact which shows how large a foreign element has entered into the insurrection, that only a few of the officers are identified, the rest being thrown together into a nameless grave. ASHBY.

UNITED GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck's Speech—Words to Foreign Powers—The Emperor and Count Moltke—War and Peace—Medals and Monuments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, May 6, 1871.

I trust I shall be pardoned for discussing the German Chancellor's speech of the 2d inst. on the 6th. We are very slow in Germany, and our newspapers are only just beginning to discuss the memorable oration, and have not, at all events, half digested it yet. I felt that any comments on the speech must be incomplete without some reference to the reception that it has met with in the country. The speech—an unusually long one—deserves notice, because it was confessedly addressed more to the world at large than to the German Parliament alone. Its object with respect to the latter was to crush in the bud a dangerous opposition that was springing up among the Liberals against the Government measure under consideration, and to dispose the Assembly in favor of that bill. The occasion was this: Parliament was about to consider the Government bill providing a constitution for Alsace and Lorraine, the principal points of which are known to your readers. The new provinces were to be considered common property of the Empire, and placed under the absolute dictatorship up to 1874 of the Imperial Crown; after that, to the Federal Parliament. They were to return members neither to a local nor to the Imperial Parliament. This was obviously unfair, and was condemned as such by the Liberals, who had resolved to insist that the new Germans must have both local and imperial representation. Rightly judging Government to anticipate difficulties from an independent position of the provinces, they were prepared to suggest that sooner than forego their electoral rights, the latter must be annexed to Prussia altogether. This proposed opposition Prince BISMARCK easily disposed of by some pompous spread-eagleism and fine declamation on German virtue, victory and supremacy, and a couple of well-directed hits at Radicals and foreign Powers. Parliament at once acquiesced in the decision of Government, and appointed a committee formally to sanction the bill. Prince BISMARCK's argumentation on the German side of the question was simple and of his usual sort. "Let us have our way for the present, and you will find us amenable to let you have yours when the convenient time comes. Alsace and Lorraine require a strong hand to govern them just now, and that strong hand is to be found with Government only. Our task is not impossible, but it is difficult. What we may do in 1874 it would be premature to predecide now."

WORDS TO FOREIGN POWERS.

The more important argumentation is directed to the foreign Powers. The speech is intended to silence the friendly proposals made during the war by Powers anxious to mediate and to justify the conquest of Alsace in spite of the admitted hostility of the population. It closes with some startling communications, which even friendly journals criticise as "more surprising than correct." The Press generally express the firm hope that the Chancellor's reasoning will convince neutrals of the futility of their objections, and of the justice of the German cause. M. BISMARCK is evidently not as strong at logic as he is at war, and so the desired effect may be considered more doubtful than Germans are inclined to believe. The Chancellor begins with the remarkable postulate that it is impossible that Germany should do wrong, stated in plain terms, and eliciting, of course, a shower of cheers from the patriotic Deputies. However reasonable the assumption may appear at home, it is apt to prejudice the orator's logic in the eyes of impartial foreigners. The arguments are briefly these: Germany has been exposed to French attacks and invasions for at least three centuries, almost continually; there is hardly a generation that has not been compelled to defend itself against France. This French combativeness was produced or augmented by the favorable nature of its frontier. Alsace and Lorraine, with Strasbourg, Metz, Wissembourg, &c., formed a strong protruding bastion which almost invited an attack on Germany. Germany has long felt the necessity of rectifying the frontier, and as it has often defeated and made peace with France, it repeatedly had the opportunity to do so. It did not, because it never fought without allies, who proved in every case perfidious enough to thwart German honest aspirations by conspiring with France at the peace negotiations. In the last war Germany stood alone. She had crushed France; her chance had therefore come, and she must deprive France of her threatening stronghold. The Chancellor then disposes of the neutral proposals. The dismantlement of the French fortresses could not satisfy Germany; it could only irritate France—more than the cession itself—and originate a fresh war. A neutral zone would have been as useless. France has a strong navy, Germany an undefended north coast, (apparently not.) France might any day make a descent upon the latter and would still continue to menace Germany. Moreover, the neutral zone would not remain neutral long; (*we* should have been prevented by it from attacking France, for we respect neutrality treaties,) but France would have coerced the neutral countries into submissive alliance, easily so on account of their pro-French proclivities, and thus they would have become a powerful glacis for France against us. But the neutrality was to be guaranteed by neutral Powers. "Such guarantees could not avail us much. I have to my regret seen similar guarantees eventually weakened by very strange declarations." That was a hit at England and the Luxembourg Treaty. Considering that Prince BISMARCK threatened to disregard entirely the Luxembourg neutrality with his couple of millions against the English fifty thousand, the taunt does not come with very good grace, the less so, since his sovereign confessedly all but connived at the Russian breach of the 1856 treaty. The Germans have been in the habit of pointing out how badly the Alsatians have been treated by the French, as an inferior caste, the legitimate butt of popular jest and ridicule. M. BISMARCK on the contrary assures us that the Alsatians have constituted the "aristocracy" of France, by reason of their German descent. They have been universally looked up to, invested with power, and have, in fact, rather ruled France than been ruled by it. The German papers, who have triumphantly subscribed to all that Prince BISMARCK previously had said, considering it irrefutable logic, are rather taken aback at this statement. But this unexpected statement, being a compliment to Germany, they readily wink at its incorrectness.

THE EMPEROR AND COUNT MOLTKE.

It appears, now, that Count MOLTKE was the party to advocate the entire disarmament of the National Guards at Paris, while the Emperor and his more obsequious officers would not press the—as they thought, humiliating—condition. Count MOLTKE predicted disorders. His good judgment was rewarded, a few days back, by a public acknowledgment by the Emperor. "We have often quarreled violently in the council of war," said he, publicly, to the veteran General, at a Court reception, "but I must give you the testimony that you have always been right."

WAR AND PEACE.

While the final pacification is so materially delayed and impeded by the continuance of warlike establishments on both sides, neither country is yet able to breathe freely. There are the marks of war still everywhere in life, military and civil, and the demoralization necessarily resulting from it is visible everywhere. The Germans flatter themselves that the Alsatians and Lotharingians are proving more tractable, and taking to their new masters more kindly than was expected. Here is a passage from the Landau *Advertiser*, an independent local paper, which plainly contradicts this belief: "From the letter of a Corporal stationed in Metz to his father, we learn that on the 24th April there were found in an underground public house, of bad reputation, the corpses of a Corporal of the Fourth Bavarian Infantry Regiment, and of three Prussian infantry men, frightfully disfigured. Few days previously, the corpse of a Prussian cuirassier was found swimming in the Moselle; and on the 22d the corpse of a Prussian infantry man was discovered, mutilated in a frightful manner. Since a week a Prussian Sergeant is unaccountably missing. Hatred of Germans is the motive of all these murders." Other letters from other German soldiers confirm this account by other instances, and describe outpost and sentinel duty as most dangerous service. The French in Germany are often hardly better to deal with. In the Province of Posen, inhabited by Poles, little civilized, sparely populated, and full of woods, a number of escaped prisoners have established themselves as a formidable gang of robbers, making the whole neighborhood insecure. Their head-quarters is in the forest of Owinsk, from which, in case of need, they might easily escape across the frontier into Russia. They have copied the Prussian system of "requisitions," and, if accounts speak true, are as arbitrary and immoderate in the imposition as their prototypes. The Germans in Posen are not bedded in peace anyhow since the National German and Polish movements have begun, and now they are exposed to double dangers. The accounts reported to the military government are shocking. The Police can, of course, not think of putting down the disorder; troops have, therefore, been required to do so, and it is hoped that they will succeed. On the other hand, the French have in many cases made friends with their hosts, and many are reported, in their disgust at the unfortunate events in France, to have determined to fix their permanent abode in Germany. Numerous romantic attachments have sprung up and the matches are now concluded at the hymeneal altar. A gallant officer of the Garde Mobile, who is in his civil capacity a commercial traveler in Bordeaux, was married the other day in great state to a German lady of a very ancient aristocratic family, who had apparently overcome her proverbial family pride, and of her own choice given her hand to the handsome Frenchman. A great number of French officers attended in full rig, and a Turco prisoner, in his national uniform, was ordered to bear the lady's train. The wedding was quite an event, and the church was crowded with spectators. A German soldier arrived here the other day with a French decoration, rather an extraordinary trophy to bring home from a French war. It was not a warlike decoration, but a medal for saving a Frenchman from drowning at Nancy.

MEDALS AND MONUMENTS.

We are to have no end of medals and monuments. The Parliament has voted two hundred and fifty thousand thalers for casting commemorative bronze medals, of which each man having served in the war, officers and men alike, is to have specimens. Then the "Stabs wache"—*i. e.*, the guard accompanying the chief head-quarters—recently disbanded, has received similar medals of silver, rather costly, also alike for officers and men. Moreover, as in 1866, there will be thaler pieces coined in commemoration of the glorious victory. These medals have been submitted to His Majesty's decision, all of them designed by an eminent artist, Mr. VOIGT, of Rome. One of them is an imitation of the thaler pieces of the first German Empire, the others are more modern in their design; all of them bear the Emperor's effigy, crowned with a laurel wreath. As for monuments, they number by the dozen. The provincial Parliaments are voting 1,000 thalers here, and 20,000 thalers there for the purpose, with the provision everywhere that the monument must be in truly "Germanic" style. At Hanover a column is to be erected with 10,000 thalers; the "Castled Crag of Drachenfels" will be adorned with a huge "Germania," personifying the "Watch on the Rhine." It is to be of bronze, and to remain a permanent monument of German victory and German union. Another "Germania" will rear her head among the oaks of the "Niederwald," under the guardianship of the well-known sculptor HERR HEYL, in Wiesbaden; also as a memorial of the unification on the spot where every Whitsuntide the inhabitants of the banks of Upper and Lower Rhine met, or, in M. HEYL's more poetic language, offer one another the brother's hand. The most remarkable among the projects is that originating in the heads of the Town Council of Ems. It is to construct a commemorative column in the gardens of Ems, on the spot where the King of Prussia gave his haughty answer to Count BENEDETTI by Count LEHNDORFF, and turned his back upon the French Ambassador. That, it will be remembered, was the last "ate" of this terrible war!

RAILROAD TRAVEL.

Its Inconveniences and Annoyances—Palace Cars—The People who Travel—Boston Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, May 19, 1871.

When will railroad travel in our country be relieved of its needless annoyances, wearinesses and disagreeabilities? Palace-cars are an amelioration; but, even with them, it is a burden and a bore. Will the time ever come when a dispensation of conscience shall descend on our railroad corporations—when over our great routes rails shall be laid so solidly, so evenly, that eight or ten hours of travel over them shall not seem like the dilution of one hour on the rack? when the traveler can read and talk and listen, without perilous wear and tear of eye and throat and ear? Now, one's safety lies in stolid silence—in retirement "into the depths of one's consciousness." Yet, even profitable meditation and brooding revery are impossible, the incessant jar and rumble and rattle are dissipating and demoralizing to thought. One could neither plan a magazine article, nor a brilliant burglary in the midst of it. I have all FREDERICK ROBINSON'S intense and painful realization of the passing of time—of the stern, unrelenting march of the days—and I cannot but count ordinary railroad journeys as so much good working time, utterly lost. I hate to lay so many bright hours, as boys lay pins on the rail, to be flattened into uselessness. In the golden better days railroad cars or carriages will not only be like extensions of the drawing-room and *boudoir*, but of the reading-room and the study; then the railroad track will not have for its inevitable accompaniments, unsightliness and discomfort, rubbish and bore, dusty embankments and hideous stations, with such dreary surroundings that the unfortunate traveler who has missed a connection is tempted to commit suicide during the first two hours of miserable waiting.

To me the least tedious are not the great routes, whereon four or five express-trains thunder between the great cities daily, but the out-of-the-way roads, over which the rural "accommodation" and mail-trains meander through quiet valleys, lingering in gentle dalliance at every little way-station. On such a route we see many and curious varieties of human nature. There you always find the unprotected elderly female, behind a barricade of band-boxes, glaring through her spectacles at everybody, and from the first anxiously inquiring the name of every stopping-place, making wild dashes now and then at conductor and brakeman. Then there is the inquisitive old gentleman, who looks over your shoulder at your book, and reads your name on your valise, and pumps you like a census-taker or a *Herald* interviewer; and the gayly-dressed provincial young lady, who buys the *Lady's Book* and the *Ledger*; and the provincial young gentleman, who buys, after much shrewd calculation, tossing up and weighing, the candy cash box. If, in his fifty-cent purchase, he finds a bright silver quarter, he is immensely encouraged; the feverish, fatal thirst of the gambler seizes on him, and, beguiled by traditions of half-eagles and Mexican dollars found by lucky travelers gone before, invests in another loss. You will notice that catching the eye of the provincial young lady, he smiles with the unconcern of a millionaire as he pockets his cash and confectionery. If he indulges at all in those sugared blanks of his little lottery speculation, he hardly seems to relish them. "Dear is the honey that is licked off the thorn."

On the great Hartford and New-Haven line, between New-York and Boston, which I have lately passed over, there is little to amuse one; though ever so much on the *qui vive* for the ludicrous and the odd. One's fellow-travelers are, for the most part, ladies and gentlemen of almost monotonous propriety of dress and manner. They carry with them the reserved, decorous, depressed look which makes all our well-to-do crowds, and makes all our assemblies and city streets such a sad contrast to those of Europe. Yet I found some diversion in watching the newsboy's progress and guessing who would take such and such a paper. The carefully-dressed, dignified, and somewhat dainty elderly gentleman opposite me, with the grave smile and the silver side-whiskers, would take, and did take, the TIMES. The earnest, eager, progressive-looking man, with a good deal of bone and sinew, took the *Tribune*. The keen-faced man, with "speculation in his eyes" and an indefinable trade-mark on him, took the *Herald*. The fashionable lady, the jovial middle-aged citizen and the somewhat cynical-looking young gentleman took the gossiping and wicked *World*. So they were all wonderfully well suited and wonderfully well satisfied. But few were able to read long in the incessant jar and stifling dust. Before one gets within fifty miles of Boston the intolerable fatigue sets in, the *tire* coming a long way from the "Hub." But when the fine old town is really reached, how pleasant and clear and orderly it seems! What a luxury it is to be able to take the first hack that presents itself, without danger of contracting a mortal disease from inside dampness and dirt. What a pleasure it is to be able to snuff in the air, even of stations, docks and narrow streets, and know that the worst thing about it is the east wind,—and to miss on a morning drive, such familiar suburban sights as ash-barrels, heaps of decaying vegetables, dead dogs, kittens and rats.

> "Strange that such difference then should be,
> 'Twixt Faneuil, and Tammanee!"

Coming from as far south as Washington, the season here seems to me to have taken a set backward—or long ago to have come to a standstill, a sort of "spring-halt." Our foliage was almost in its perfection of fullness and beauty—here it is but half unfolded. To one looking down the Common, it seems to hang about the trees like a sort of delicate green mist.

The city seems rather empty and dull, after the late military and musical demonstrations. Next week there will come the ministers and the May meetings, and a great tidal wave of religion and reform will set in upon Boston town. In literature there is little noteworthy. OSGOOD & Co. are bringing out nothing better certainly than their periodicals—the *Atlantic*, with its new Dickens reminiscences and letters, "pleasant and mournful to the soul," and *Every Saturday*, with that odd, terrible, repulsive, fascinating story of READE'S, a story with an agony of interest.

The description by Mr. FIELDS, of CHARLES DICKENS, as he was in 1842, set me to inquiring for the very remarkable portrait painted of him, then, by ALEXANDER—a picture that almost seemed to glow and palpitate with the fresh, keen joy of life and fame, the boundless hopes and impatient energies of genius—and I am glad to hear that this fine live head has been brought from some obscure place of storage, and is to be in the Athenæum Gallery. It is right that it should belong to Boston, the first American city which DICKENS beheld, with his eager, devouring eyes, and the one best loved by him, to the last. G. G.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

A Man who has Escaped Two Convictions by Technicalities.

From the Portland Oregonian, May 9.

It will be remembered that a man named WM. B. BIRD, who had been a soldier in the United States Army, was convicted some three months ago by a Court-martial at Vancouver of a homicide perpetrated at Sitka, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor at Alcatraz. The findings and sentence of the Court were forwarded to Washington, but were disapproved by the Secretary of War, who returned them, on the ground that the military had no right to try the man, and with instructions that he should be handed over to the civil authorities. Accordingly he was brought back here on Sunday night on the *John L. Stephens* and placed in the custody of Chief LAPPEUS. It appears that at the time of the homicide at Sitka he was no longer a soldier, having been discharged from the service some weeks before. On this ground the Secretary of War disapproved the action of the Court-martial. Yesterday application was made for a writ of habeas corpus to bring him before a civil Court here. Judge UPTON was absent from the city, but the County Judge, HAMILTON, was applied to, who ordered the writ to issue, making it returnable at 11 o'clock. At that hour BIRD was brought before the Court, but counsel were not ready to proceed. Finally, application was made to Judge DEADY, of the United States Court for another writ, which was granted, and the prisoner ordered to be brought before him on Wednesday morning.

It appears that BIRD was charged some time before the homicide with another offense at Sitka. A Court-martial was constituted by Gen. DAVIS, who also preferred charges against him. By this Court martial he was ordered to be dismissed from the service. The papers were forwarded to Washington, but were disapproved because an officer has not, by military law, a right both to prefer charges and appoint the Court-martial to try the offender. It was, therefore, ordered by the Department that BIRD should receive his pay and allowances until he was regularly discharged. Thus the findings of two Courts-martial in his case have been disapproved.

The man whom he killed at Sitka was Lieut. COWAN, of the revenue service. There was an altercation between BIRD and a man named BRADY; the latter, it is asserted, struck BIRD on the head with a billy and pushed him out of a door, when BIRD drew a revolver, which was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through the door and killing Lieut. COWAN. Such is the statement related to us. BIRD was then arrested by the military, his citizen's dress taken off and a soldier's dress put on him; he was kept for a considerable time in custody at Sitka, and was finally brought to Vancouver and tried by Court-martial. The case as it now stands seems to be a knotty one. It seems to be a question whether the civil authorities have jurisdiction, it having been decided that the military have not. There is no civil Government in Alaska, and no provision has been made for the administration of justice in cases arising in that Territory.

A Characteristic Elopement Story from Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Times.

A short time ago a prominent and very wealthy citizen, whose daughter was absent on a visit to Bayou Sara, received a letter from that young lady, stating she was on the eve of contracting a marriage with a well-known gentleman residing on the coast, and that she would not return home before that event. The missive, we hear, was acknowledged by a peremptory order to return instanter; but the lady, having consulted other near relatives concerning the proposed important step, declined to obey her father's demand. During a recent trip of the steamer *Robert E. Lee*, her landing at Bayou Sara was the signal for the appearance of the couple, accompanied by a gentleman friend. A state-room was secured in the ladies' cabin for the fairer passenger, but the gentlemen, both of whom were armed, remained forward. Just as the *Lee* was about backing out, who should come on board but the irate father. He at once saw Capt. CANNON, and stating that his daughter was a fugitive on board, demanded her return. Capt. CANNON replied that he had no control over the passengers of his boat, and could not think of acceding to the demand, or even in the gentleman's then excited state of mind of permitting him to enter the ladies' cabin. During the conversation the *Lee* backed out, and the father, after some further discussion, concluded to apply to the authorities at Natchez. When the *Lee* touched the wharf at that place he at once jumped ashore, and without much difficulty secured the services of a lawyer. In the meantime the yawl-boat of the *Lee* was lowered, and the bridal party started for Vidalia, on the opposite side of the river. Court was fortunately in session, and the couple having been formally married, returned to the boat. The father, in the meantime, was left behind, but taking an up-river boat, succeeded in reaching Vicksburg ahead of the *Lee*. Fearing some outbreak, the friends of the bridegroom took the precaution to procure a warrant for the arrest of the father, and on the arrival of the *Lee* that gentleman was taken into custody. He was permitted afterward to see his daughter in the presence of her husband, and the bridal party then started for Tennessee, leaving the discomfited parent behind.

TORNADOES.

Some Curious Results Noted by a Careful Observer—Freaks and Fancies.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Union, May 20.

The frequency of tornadoes throughout the South this year, renders anything concerning their peculiar freaks of more than ordinary interest. Hardly a week has passed since the breaking up of the Winter, in which several have not been chronicled, more or less disastrous to life, and always destructive to property. Georgia and Tennessee have been most frequently visited, but other States have had all they desire of these peculiar visits.

The properties of tornadoes are not satisfactorily accounted for by scientific men. In the Summer of 1864 we watched one of the monsters—for they can be designated by no other terms—from its first appearance, near the mouth of Wycomico River, on the Virginia shore, from which point it connected with a water-spout assuming the shape of an hour-glass, which finally crossed toward Point Lookout, on the Maryland side. After traveling about eight miles the gunboats destroyed the water-spout by firing several shells into it, when the tornado, with lightning velocity, shot up nearly an eighth of a mile, after which it pursued a zigzag course, striking first near the shore, destroying several huge commissary buildings as if they were made of straw, and severely wounding many men. It then again shot up in the air, the next descent striking in the midst of a dozen hospitals standing very closely together, and filled, with one exception, with wounded Confederate soldiers. Singularly, the unoccupied building was taken up by the tornado as clean as if moved from the spot in the usual manner, and in its course up again, was carried far out of sight into the bay, leaving no trace of the wreck behind.

On this occasion one spike was picked up by the wind, from among a number which lay upon the wharf, and was carried a distance of fifty yards and then deeply lodged in the shoulder of a guard on duty, inflicting a serious wound.

In 1867, we watched the course of one of these tornadoes in Georgetown County, in this State. After twisting down and uprooting a large number of the huge oaks which formed the avenue on the plantation, some of which were carried long distances, killing cattle and wounding the plantation hands, it shot out into the open field, and struck a trim-looking oak of about a foot in diameter, that stood by itself, and entirely exposed to the fury of the blast. After the occurrence, we examined this oak, and although it had not been started from its roots, nor had it lost a branch, even to the smallest, the bark was completely taken off from the whole tree, even to the smallest of the twigs, as clean as if done by mechanical skill.

Mr. Bonner's Horses—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 21st inst., I find the following telegram from Chicago:

"ROBERT BONNER has accepted the challenge of the owner of the San Francisco horse, to race in Chicago, in June next, for a purse of $50,000."

Will you permit me to state that there is not one word of truth in that dispatch? I have neither accepted nor received such a challenge. Under no possible circumstances would I allow a horse belonging to me to compete in a race of any kind. I own and drive the best horses that I can procure; but I keep them for my own use exclusively, and not for racing purposes; so that whenever you see a statement that I have accepted a challenge to trot one of my horses for $50,000, or any other sum, you may be certain that it is a sheer fabrication. ROBERT BONNER.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1871.

BASE-BALL.

Mutual vs. Flyaway—Victory of the Former.

Last week the Flyaway Club, of this City, played a game with the Mutuals, and the score was but 8 to 1. Yesterday the return game was played on the Union Grounds, and though the Mutuals were minus the services of MILLS and WOLTERS, they won easily by the following score:

FLYAWAY.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Murphy, r. f.	1	0	2	0	Pearce, s. s.	4	3	1	1
Bestic, c.	1	1	5	1	Smith, 3d b.	2	3	4	3
Wardell, l. f.	0	2	2	0	Start, 1st b.	5	4	11	0
Stafford, c. f.	0	3	1	0	Hatfield, l. f.	3	4	4	0
Fleet, 2d b.	0	2	4	1	Ferguson, p.	3	4	1	3
Laughlin, 1st b.	0	0	7	1	Higham, c.	3	3	1	2
Howrigan, 3d b.	0	0	2	2	Eggler, c. f.	4	6	1	0
Wadsworth, s. s.	0	0	4	4	C. Hunt, r. f.	4	6	2	0
Sherlin, p.	0	1	0	1	Patterson, 2d b.	3	4	2	5
Total	2	9	27	10	Total	31	37	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Flyaway	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mutual	13	0	2	0	13	1	2	0	0	31

Umpire—Mr. MARTIN, of the Eckford Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.
Runs Earned—Flyaway, 1; Mutual, 6.

Atlantic vs. Eureka.

The following is the score of the game played yesterday on the Capitoline Grounds between the Atlantic nine and the Eurekas of East Rockaway. Only seven innings were played, as the Eurekas had to leave to catch the last train. The feature of the Atlantic fielding was HALL'S catching:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	EUREKA.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
McDonald, c. f.	6	5	1	0	Langdon, c.	2	2	7	0
Remsen, l. f.	6	5	1	0	Fleury, c. f.	1	2	2	1
Kenny, 3d b.	7	7	0	1	Seaman, l. f.	1	2	5	0
Hall, c.	8	6	5	0	G. Smith, 2d b.	0	0	1	1
Carney, 2d b.	7	5	1	3	T. Smith, 1st b.	1	2	2	0
Gordon, s. s.	9	4	3	1	Simons, p.	1	0	0	0
Dehlman, 1st b.	9	8	8	0	Denton, 3d b.	0	0	2	1
McCormack, p.	7	7	2	2	Wright, s. s.	1	0	1	1
Powers, r. f.	8	9	0	0	DeMott, r. f.	0	2	1	0
Total	67	66	21	7	Total	8	10	21	4

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Atlantic	14	5	0	15	15	4	14	67
Eureka	3	2	2	0	0	0	1	8

Umpire—Mr. BOOTH, of the Athletic Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.
First Base by Errors—Atlantic, 25 times; Eureka, 1 times.
Runs Earned—Atlantic, 24; Eureka, 3.

To-morrow the Athletics of Brooklyn play the Yale College men at New-Haven.

Base Ball in Other Places.

The Haymakers, of Troy, and the Olympics, of Washington, played yesterday at Troy with the following result:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Haymakers	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	5
Olympics	1	0	1	1	0	8	2	1	0	15

Haymakers earned 2; Olympics, 3.

The sixth championship game by the White Stocking Club, this season, was played at Chicago yesterday, with the Forest City Club of Rockford, and resulted in favor of the White Stockings. Score, 15 to 6.

The Hampton Roads Conference—A Story Denied by A. H. Stephens.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who was a member of the Hampton Roads Conference, denies the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail's* statement, that President LINCOLN wrote on a sheet of paper the word "Union," and asked the rebel Commissioners to write under it such terms as would satisfy them, and that the adjustment was prevented by the instructions which the latter had received. Mr. STEPHENS refers all inquirers to his book for full and correct particulars, and says:

"No proposition of the character alluded to by the writer in the Montgomery *Mail* is there mentioned, and I feel quite confident that none such was made. Indeed, no word was written by any one at that conference. Neither pen nor pencil was used by any one of the parties on the respective sides, for any purpose whatever connected with the conference during the entire interview. So there must be a mistake about the writing of the word 'Union.' In nothing that was said by the Commissioners, or either of them, was any reference whatever made to their instructions. I will here further state, for the information of your readers, the Confederate Commissioners had no written instructions other than what was contained in their letter of appointment, which has been extensively published North as well as South; nor had they any verbal instructions inconsistent with the letter of their appointment."

Singular Story from New-Orleans.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* publishes the following story in a department of the paper where, as one of its local contemporaries says, reliable statements are usually found:

"We heard this morning in the Mayor's office of a deplorable circumstance connected with the execution of the two Spaniards last Saturday. The rope with which the miscreants were hung had been purchased from a merchant doing business down town, who, it appears, had, at the time the purchase was made, been induced to witness the execution. He was present when the murderers were made to pay the penalty of their crime, and the scene, revolting as it was, made a deep impression upon his mind. An hour or so after he returned to his house, the evening papers appeared. While he was reclining in his arm chair his wife read to him the detailed account in the evening edition of last Saturday's *Picayune*. Suddenly he interrupted her by exclaiming in a frightened tone, 'O, see them! I see them!' and scarcely had these words escaped him when he dropped dead. He was buried on Sunday. We may mention that the deceased gentleman had for some time been afflicted with heart disease, and the impression which the scene at the scaffold made upon him had evidently hastened his death."

For $2 per line we will insert an advertisement One Month in thirty-eight first-class Virginia newspapers, including five dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. List sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

This season of the year Nature demands that morbific matter retained in the system should be eliminated and thrown off. If it is retained, Spring coughs, violent bilious attacks, &c., supervene, and alarming debility frequently sets in, rendering the person so suffering miserable, and costing hundreds of dollars for trips to watering-places, &c.

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA, the Great Purifier, introduced by the medical profession about fifty years ago, is THE remedy to take now. It is an excellent detergent, pleasant to the taste, and of great value in Scrofula, and diseases allied to this hydra-headed monster. For sale by all druggists.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer, Scrofula, and Diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists.

A fresh supply just received by J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.

Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for Doubloons, Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

To the Ladies.—Now is the time to free the complexion from Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Gent's Pearl Cassimere Hats for Five Dollars. WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

A Good Cuisine is indispensable to the comfort of all travelers. That of the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is irreproachable, while the other conveniences of the house include all that is modern and desirable.

Baldwin the Clothier at his famous north-east corner Canal and Broadway, sold at retail C. O. D. last Saturday *over* twelve thousand four hundred dollars Men's and Boy's Clothing.

For a Stylish and Elegant Summer hat, just introduced, go to ESPENSCHIED'S, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

GOODRICH—HAYWOOD.—On the 18th inst., by Rev. Thos. De Witt, D. D., CHAS. C. GOODRICH to SARAH M., daughter of Geo. M. Haywood, all of this City.

HOSMER—TILLSON.—On May 22, by Rev. Dr. Chapin, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. A. S. Smith, No. 223 East 39th-st., Miss CARRIE TILLSON, of New-York, to Mr. EDWARD D. HOSMER, of Chicago.

BIRTH.

MAGRATH.—May 22, at No. 401 East 50th-st., Dunscomb-place, CATHARINE A., wife of George Magrath, of a son.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

DIED.

BAKER.—On May 20, of diphtheria, FRANCIS THORNTON, son of Francis and Esther G. Baker, aged 5 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at their residence, No. 7 East 30th-st., Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

BERDAN.—On Saturday, May 20, after a brief illness, JOHN BERDAN, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 17 Warren-place, Charles-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

BRAINE.—Suddenly, May 18, at Tenafly, N. J., ELIZABETH, widow of the late James H. Braine, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Atonement, at Tenafly, on Wednesday, 24th instant, at 3 P. M. Cars of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey leave Jersey City on arrival of the 9½ A. M. and 1¼ P. M. boat from foot of 23d-st., and 9¼ A. M. and 1¼ P. M. from Chambers-st. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of both trains.

CARTER.—On the 22d inst., MALVINA, wife of A. M. Carter, aged 39 years and 17 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 446 Carlton-av.

GLOVER.—On Saturday morning, May 20, JANE L., wife of John R. Glover, and daughter of the late Hon. John Laporte, of Towanda, Penn., in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 276 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GREGORY.—On Saturday, May 20, BENJAMIN B. GREGORY, second eldest son of Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory, and grandson of the late William Buckley.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, William C. Barber; also the members of Polar Star Lodge No. 245, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 186 2d-av., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock.

POLAR STAR LODGE, NO. 245, F. & A. M.—Brethren of this lodge are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, at their rooms, No. 118 Avenue D, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 12½ o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late worthy Brother Benjamin B. Gregory.

Members of sister Lodges are invited to join with us. By order. W. H. MILLER, M. M. STEWART, Secy.

GENET.—Of Consumption, on Monday, May 22, FRANCES A. GENET, in the 49th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her brother, Edward C. Genet, No. 67 East 118th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken, on Wednesday morning, by the 8 o'clock train, to the Albany Rural Cemetery for interment.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

MARSH.—In New-Orleans, La., May 16, 1871, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Fairbanks, Mrs. MARY A. MARSH, late of the City of New-York.

McMONAGLE.—At Franklin-square, Orange County, New-York, on Thursday morning, May 18, 1871, suddenly, at the residence of her brother Moses, HARRIET, daughter of the late William McMonagle.

PRENTISS.—On Monday, May 22, at No. 4 West 51st-st., this City, Mrs. SOPHIA G. PRENTISS.

Funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Joseph H. Converse, Cambridgeport, Mass., corner Broadway and Ellsworth-av., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 22, WILLIAM P. ROBINSON, aged 67 years and 5 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STREETER.—On Sunday evening, May 21, at 8½ o'clock, SOPHRONIA, wife of D. W. Streeter, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 202 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be removed to Greenbush for interment.

WHEELER.—At the residence of his grand-parents at Niagara Falls, on the morning of the 21st inst., TOWNSEND, only child of Edmund S. and Jane H. Wheeler, of Detroit, aged 3 years and 8 months.

WOTTON.—After a short illness, on Sunday, May 21, SETH B., son of Capt. James A. and Margaret C. Wotton, aged 18 years and 8 days.

The relations and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, Tuesday, 23d inst., afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, 242 West 22d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

PARTAGAS CIGARS—TO THE PUBLIC.

It having come to my knowledge that cigars manufactured in the United States are put up under my brand "Fler de Tabacos," this is to give notice, that hereafter all genuine cigars of my manufacture will have on every box a "design" representing an upright show-case of cigars with my name upon it in various places, which design has been duly patented at Washington, D. C., as my trade mark. All persons counterfeiting the same will be prosecuted.

The public are cautioned against purchasing cigars represented as my manufacture, unless the above trade mark is on each box, as all others are counterfeit. JOSE PARTAGAS.

HABANA, ISLA DE CUBA, May 6, 1871.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, May 27th, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 11½ A. M.; on Wednesday, at 6¼ A. M.; on Thursday, at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday, at 8½ A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, four doors below 14th-st.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—IF OUR friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no commendation. Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day. PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Victim of debility, who is responsible for your feebleness? Not yourself, you will say, for you've done all you could to cure it. That's a mistake on your part.

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Gloomy dyspeptic, with an uneasy stomach and a world-weary face, of course you don't think yourself responsible for your own torments. But you are. It is easy to see from your condition that you haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Bilious sufferer, it is not your fault, you think, that your symptoms grow worse day by day. Blue pill doesn't do you any good. Very likely, but you can be brought round for all that.

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Friend, on whom fever and ague alternately blows hot and cold, and whose brain seems to be bursting with the effects of some powerful drug, do you assume the responsibility? O, no! You've taken piles of quinine, and all the regulation medicines. What could you do more? One thing more—the very thing that would have exempted you from all the pains that now rack you.

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Nervous invalid, what have you to say? Your plea that you have taken all the nervines of the pharmacopœia. If they have done you no good, it is not your fault. You are not responsible. Wrong, all wrong. You have, in reality, nobody to blame but yourself.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

For all the above-named complaints the Bitters are absolute specifics.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Treasurer of the Fire Department with much pleasure acknowledges the receipt of $2,301 58, being the net proceeds of the Forty-second Annual Ball, given at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, Jan. 30, 1871, in aid of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the late Volunteer Fire Department.

JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.

It has again become the pleasing duty of the Treasurer to acknowledge the proceeds of the Forty-second Annual Ball in aid of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the late Volunteer Fire Department, the result of which is most gratifying to the members and friends of the charity, and elicits the warmest encomium upon the Ball Committee, through whose energetic and spirited exertions were presented for the patronage of our fellow-citizens one of the most splendid and enjoyable festivals of the past season, and a substantial proof that our fellow-citizens still bear in grateful remembrance the efforts of those who voluntarily sacrificed comfort, health, and even life itself in the discharge of their arduous duties as firemen. The widows now receiving the benefit of the fund number upwards of 400, and 500 orphan children, some of whom have been in easy and comfortable circumstances, but by some strange vicissitude of fortune have become the recipients of a charity which their husbands and fathers often contributed to support. The treasurer look forward with bright hopes for the future welfare of the fund, which is scarcely equaled by any other kindred institution, and trusts that the ofttime charitable wish that feeds not the hungry will give substantial evidence of sympathy that will cheer and comfort in the days of misfortune the widow and orphan children of those who perilled all for the benefit of their fellow-men.

MAY 20, 1871.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (May 22,) the only sale made was one by JAMES M. MILLER, as follows: Seven lots, each 25 by 100, on the east side of Washington-avenue, Morrisania, Westchester County, between First and Second streets, sold for $1,200 apiece; six of the lots were purchased by H. P. DE GRAFF, and one by CHARLES J. RENIENT. The Supreme Court sale of a house and lot on Forty-second-street, 85 feet east of Second-avenue, noticed for yesterday, was adjourned by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE until Monday next. The attendance at the Exchange was large, but no further business was transacted.

At the Exchange today the sales to be held are of importance and numerous. At a legal sale the French Theatre property, in Fourteenth-street, will be disposed of by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., and City real estate will also be offered by V. K. STEVENSON & SON and ROBERTS & MCGUIRE. Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, and MULLER, WILKINS & Co., will, in addition, offer an extensive line of Brooklyn lots, the schedule of sale issued by the former firm embracing 800 lots, and that by the latter firm 77. The day should be one of unusual activity. In suburban sales one or two are announced for today, but they are of minor importance.

At private sale, V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, report having recently sold one lot on the north side of Seventieth-street, 325 feet west of Eighth-avenue, for $7,000.

Exchange Sales, Monday, May 22.

MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By James M. Miller.

7 lots e. s. of Washington-av., 42.8 ft. n. of 1st-st., each 25x100, $1,200 each.................... $8,400

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WEST SIDE PROPERTY.—OWNERS of lots or plots located on 8th-av., Grand Boulevard, or any of the other avenues or cross streets, who desire to offer their property for sale, are courteously solicited to place the same upon our books. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway. Refer to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. and Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

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$30,000.—A CHEAP HOUSE, 26TH-st., near Broadway; four-story; well built. Also, two in 28th-st., 20 feet of Broadway, 23x55x100, brown stone and brick; both good, and well worthy of attention.
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East 21st-st., four stories, high stoop, stone...	6,000
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East 21st-st., three stories, high stoop, stone...	3,600
West 21st-st., four stories, E. b., stone...	3,600
West 21st-st., four stories, high stoop, stone...	5,500
East 22d-st., four stories, high stoop, stone...	5,000
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West 34th-st., three stories, high stoop, stone...	7,000
East 37th-st., four stories, high stoop, stone...	6,000
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East 38th-st., four stories, high stoop, stone...	6,500
West 38th-st., four stories, high stoop, stone...	5,000
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West 18th-st., four stories, E. b., stone...	3,000
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East 21st-st., four stories, high stoop, brick...	3,250
West 21st-st., four stories, English basement...	2,500
East 22d-st., three stories, French basement, brick, 21x50 feet...	2,500
West 28th-st., four stories, high stoop, stone...	3,600
West 34th-st., three stories, high stoop, stone...	4,500
East 36th-st., four stories, high stoop, stone...	2,500
West 38th-st., four stories, high stoop, stone...	3,300
West 39th-st., four stories, high stoop, stone...	4,000
West 45th-st., four stories, high stoop, stone...	2,800
West 47th-st., three stories, high stoop, stone...	2,500
West 51st-st., four stories, high stoop, stone...	2,500
2d-av., four stories, high stoop, brick...	2,750
Madison-av., four stories, high stoop, stone...	4,000
5th-av., three stories, 46x65 feet...	6,000
5th-av., four stories, high stoop, stone...	7,000
5th-av., four stories, high stoop, stone...	5,000

For permits apply at No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

Stores, Lofts, &c., to Rent

BY

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Broadway, near 4th-st., lofts...	$4,000
Broadway, near 23d-st., store...	2,000
Broadway, near Duane-st., store and lofts...	8,000
Broadway, near Worth-st., whole building...	11,000
Beekman, near Gold-st., whole building...	8,000
Broadway, corner 12th-st., whole property...	8,000
Barclay-st., near Church-st., lofts...	2,500
Bond-st., near Broadway, whole property...	7,500
Broadway, near Morris-st., store...	3,000
Broadway, near Prince-st., one loft...	2,500
Broadway, near Wall-st., first floor...	15,000
Broadway, near Park-row, offices...	
Cortlandt-st., near Church-st., store and basement...	3,000
College-place, near Robinson-st., whole building.	10,000
Centre-st., near Walker-st., lofts...	7,750
East 14th-st., near 5th-av., whole property...	15,000
East 12th-st., near University-place, two houses.	8,000
Maiden-lane, near William-st., store and basement...	1,600
Maiden-lane, near William-st., lofts...	1,600
Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, loft...	1,600
Pearl-st., near Burling-slip, store and basement.	1,600
Pearl-st., near Fulton-st., store...	1,400
Union-square, near 17th-st., whole property...	6,000
Vesey-st., near Church-st., whole building...	5,000

For particulars apply at No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
150 LOTS
Situate on
7TH-AV., MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, 151ST., 152D, 153D AND 154TH STS.,
Together with a valuable
WATER FRONT ON HARLEM RIVER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased, the above-described valuable property, situate at the junction of 7th-av. and Macomb's Dam Road, and known as the

FLORENCE HOTEL PROPERTY,

Having a frontage of about 1,250 feet on Harlem River, 1,100 feet on Macomb's Dam Road, 900 feet on the east and 700 feet on the west side of 7th-av.; 1,185 feet on 151st-st. will be sold, together with the improvements thereon, in one parcel, affording to capitalists a rare opportunity for

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The 7th-av. Boulevard, which is 150 feet wide, runs through the property, and is, as will appear from the following resolution passed by the Board of Central Park Commissioners, about being regulated and made one of the finest drives on the island.

Resolved, That the 7th-av., from 110th-st. to the Harlem River, be completed as a gravel road, that it be worked and finished as such its whole length, permitting a line of trees, heretofore designed to be planted through the centre of the roadway.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

J. J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
THURSDAY, MAY 25.

ON THE HILL,

SIMONSON-AV., VANDERBILT LANDING,
STATEN ISLAND,
While thousands are admiring the
FINEST PANORAMIC VIEWS
ON THE CONTINENT,
After a lunch "par excellence" enlivened with soul-stirring music,
JOHNSON & MILLER
will commence the sale of
150 BUILDING LOTS,
which, for beauty of situation, fine views, &c., cannot be surpassed.

The property is only forty-five minutes from New-York, and seven minutes' walk from the landing. All who wish to go on this delightful trip will apply for tickets to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF FRENCH THEATRE PROPERTY ON 14TH AND 15TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Robert Sutherland, Esq., referee:

WEST FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS.—The valuable plot of ground, with the four-story buildings thereon, known as the Fourteenth-street French Theatre, Nos. 105, 107, and 109 West 14th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 6th-av., being 75x123.3 feet, with lot on rear, known as No. 108 West 15th-st., 20x82.3 feet, with four-story front and rear buildings thereon. For terms of sale and permits to view the premises, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, store-houses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

The above sale is adjourned to June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, at same place.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID RESIDENCES AT HARLEM.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, three beautiful brown-stone houses, with all the modern improvements, Nos. 29, 31, 33 125th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. See hand-bills. No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
FIRST GREAT AUCTION SALE
from
New Kings County Map,
Confirmed by Commissioners, Feb. 21, 1871.
800 FLATBUSH
AND
NEW-UTRECHT LOTS,
on farm formerly belonging to
CORNELIUS BENNETT, ESQ.,
will positively be sold without limit,
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
On TUESDAY, May 23, 1871,
at 12 o'clock at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

This property is splendidly situated between 38th and 47th sts., and 12th and 18th avs., in Flatbush and New-Utrecht, and near Flatbush, Brooklyn Line and Prospect Park; central location soon to be densely populated. Same distance from New-York City Hall as Central Park. Franklin-av. Boulevard (one hundred feet wide,) new Boulevard (210 feet wide), from Prospect Park to Fair Grounds, Dummy Railroad, and New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad, all in immediate vicinity. The property is the most desirable adjoining the City of Brooklyn; fifty minutes from Fulton Ferry. Sale will be peremptory. Every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms easy. For maps and particulars apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
SECOND ABSOLUTE SALE OF
200 BUILDING PLOTS
ON THE HEIGHTS OF
RUTHERFURD PARK,
Between two broad-gauge double-track railroads, ten miles (forty minutes) from Broadway, New-York.
TUESDAY, MAY 30.
SEVENTY-FIVE per cent., on FIVE YEARS' time.
Special train, Erie Railroad, from foot of Chambers and 23d sts., at 11½ A. M.
Get maps and free passes from auctioneers.
Music by Graffula's Seventh Regiment Band.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON
4TH AND 8TH AVS., 32D, 142D AND 143D STS.,
NEW-YORK;
CONCORD-ST., BROOKLYN,
AND LAND IN
ALBANY, VILLAGE OF JAMAICA AND ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executors of James Munson, deceased, New-York:

EIGHTH-AVENUE—Frame store and lot on the west side of 8th-av., 98 feet 9 inches north of 41st-st.

FOURTH-AVENUE—Four lots on the north-east corner of 4th-av. and 105th-st.

THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Four-story brown-stone-front English basement house and lot, on the south side of 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., known as No. 324; house 16 feet 8 inches by 56 feet, with extension of 10 feet; lot half the block; house contains modern improvements.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD-STREET—Four lots on the north side of 143d-st., 400 feet west of 11th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET—One lot on the north side of 142d-st., 668 feet 4 inches west of 11th-av.

BROOKLYN.

CONCORD-STREET—Three-story frame house and lot on the north side of Concord-st., 77.6 feet east of Pearl-st., 25.7x93.

ALBANY.

Twenty-four acres, situate on Washington and Lydius sts., four miles from the Capitol, in the City of Albany.

VILLAGE OF JAMAICA.

Twenty lots on Ward-st., between Williamsburg and Jamaica Turnpikes.

ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

Seven hundred acres in the new town of North Elba, Essex County, New-York, said to be heavily timbered.

E. H. MUNSON, } Executors.
JOS. O. BROWN, }
MARY J. MUNSON, Executrix.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED AND ABSOLUTE SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871,
ON THE GROUNDS,
592 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND;
300 ACRES
Subdivided into
150 FINEST BUILDING SITES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
In lots and plots of one to twelve acres each,
Including the spacious, elegant mansion of
THOMAS R. HAWLEY,
AND TEN ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS,
Conservatories, greenhouses, graperies, barns and extensive out-buildings.
Also, the
HANDSOME VILLA OF
HAWLEY D. CLAPP,
WITH TWELVE ACRES OF ELEGANTLY-ADORNED GROUNDS,
Spacious barns, stables, carriage and out-houses.
Also,
THE PRETTY HOMESTEAD OF
MRS. McINTYRE,
AND SIX ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,
Handsomely located. Also,
FIVE FARMS AND COTTAGE DWELLINGS,
With large lots, well situated.

The improved property will be sold per plot, and the unimproved per acre.

$200,000 HAVE BEEN EXPENDED in laying out and grading avenues, boulevards, esplanades, drives and walks, situated on the BEAUTIFUL HIGHLANDS OF MAMARONECK, in full view of the Sound; one hour from the City, thirty minutes from Harlem Bridge, by sixteen trains to and fro daily on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; ten minutes' walk from depot.

It is ONE OF THE VERY FINEST LARGE TRACTS of valuable land ever laid out in Westchester County.

The SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, WITHOUT LIMITATION OR RESERVE, ON LIBERAL TERMS.

SPECIAL CARS FREE. Take 8 A. M. and 11¼ A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

For maps, circulars, &c., apply to
S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate,
No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BOWNE ESTATE—(158 ACRES) FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Supreme Court sale, in partition, under the direction of George I. Murphy, Esq., referee.

BUILDING PLOTS, VILLA SITES,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.
Everybody is going to Flushing
BECAUSE
It is the most attractive and accessible suburb of NEW-YORK.
FORTY-FOUR TRAINS DAILY.
DON'T FAIL TO BE PRESENT
AT THE FIRST GREAT ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE OF THE SEASON,
THURSDAY, 25TH MAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,
THIRTY-SIX SPLENDID PLOTS OF ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR AND FIVE ACRES EACH,

with the old mansion and its handsome grounds and gardens, beautifully situated at the Broadway Station of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad, thirty-five minutes from 34th-st., forty-five from James-slip. TEN PER CENT. and auction fee on day of sale; thirty per cent. on 22d day of June, at office of WILSON M. POWELL, No. 36 Pine-st., at 12 o'clock, where deeds will be delivered. Balance sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.

Train leaves Hunter's Point on day of sale at 10½ A. M., James-slip and 34th-st., New-York, half hour earlier, returning at 5½ P. M.

Maps at Potter Bros., Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.; Muller, Wilkins & Co., No. 7 Pine-st.; Willets & Co., No. 303 Pearl-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1871,
at 12 M., on the premises,
ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION,
AT
KINGSLAND STATION,
eight miles from New-York, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, eighteen minutes running time from Hoboken,
125 CHOICE VILLA PLOTS,
handsomely located on the banks of the Passaic, with a river view of 1½ miles;
Also,
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE DWELLING,
containing thirteen rooms (11-feet ceilings,) with
HALF AN ACRE OF LAND.

Three stations within one mile; 18 minutes' running time from Hoboken.

Special train will leave the foot of Barclay-st., at 11½ A. M., on the day of sale.

LUNCHEON ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.

Maps and free passes can be had of the Auctioneers, at No. 6 Pine-st.

If the weather should be stormy, the sale will be postponed to SATURDAY, 27th.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS ON HAMILTON AND 2D AVS., 13TH, 14TH AND 15TH STS., IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

HAMILTON-AVENUE—Four lots on the northerly side of Hamilton-av., near 14th-st.

HAMILTON-AVENUE—Eleven lots on the northerly side of Hamilton-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

HAMILTON-AVENUE—Ten lots on the southerly side of Hamilton-av., near 2d-av.

SECOND-AVENUE—Four lots on the north-west corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st.

SECOND-AVENUE—Eight lots on the west side, comprising the entire front from 14th to 15th sts.

THIRTEENTH-STREET—Four lots on the south side of 13th-st., 582 feet west of 2d-av.

FOURTEENTH-STREET—Twenty-three lots on the north side of 14th-st., between Hamilton and 2d avs.

FOURTEENTH-STREET—Nine lots on the south side of 14th-st., between Hamilton and 2d avs.

FIFTEENTH-STREET—Four lots on the north side of 15th-st., between Hamilton and 2d avs.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

EIGHTH-AV. AND GRAND BOULEVARD property wanted by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

TO
PACKAGE AND PIECE BUYERS
OF
DRY GOODS.
5,000 PIECES OF
Freres Koechlin's,
Dolfus, Meigs & Co.'s,
AND
Other Well-known Makes
PARIS PRINTED
JACONETS
AT 15 CENTS PER YARD.
BLACK PARIS GRENADINES
Silk Chain Pongees,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
AND AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
FRENCH AND BRITISH
DRESS GOODS,
AT
EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
CANAL AND MERCER STS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

WILL MAKE LARGE REDUCTIONS
IN ALL THEIR
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS,
COMMENCING ON MONDAY WITH
ENGLISH PRINTS,
FRENCH PRINTS,
FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS,
FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES,
BAREGES,
GRENADINES,
SILK CHAIN POPLINS,
SILK CHAIN EPANGELINES,
SILK CHAIN SERGES,
FOULARD SILKS,
JAPANESE POPLINS,
BLACK SILKS, PLAIN SILKS,
COLORED FANCY SILKS, &C., &C.

An examination will convince our customers of this ACTUAL ABATEMENT in prices.

ALSO,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTINGS,
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, &C.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

Would call special attention to their splendid stock of
BLACK IRON GRENADINES,
At prices ranging from 60c. per yard and upward.

The above goods are the best Paris finish, pure silk and wool, and having been purchased under great depression, will be offered FULLY TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

WINDOW-SHADES,
HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, &C., &C.
TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.
ALSO,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
DAMASKS,
BROCATELLES,
TERRIES,
"BILLIARD CLOTHS,"
TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
EMB' CLOTH Ditto.
"SATTEENS," "CRETONNES,"
"CHINTZES,"
"FURNITURE TWILLS,"
SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
LACE BED SPREADS,
VESTIBULE LACES, &C., &C.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CARPETS.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE RECENT LARGE ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF
CARPETS
By the "EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS," we will continue to sell during the balance of this month,
AT OLD PRICES.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 10 to $1 25.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 75 to $2 25.
AND ALL OUR
NEW PRIVATE DESIGNS,
'VELVETS,'
'WILTONS,'
'MOQUETTE,' AND 'AXMINSTER'
CARPETS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
A new and very splendid assortment of INDIA GOODS at No. 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON QUALIFIED FOR general clerical services in an editorial office; must write a good hand, and rapidly, and be apt at minor literary labor; one qualified to assist in proof-reading preferred; good references given and required. Address, in own handwriting, LENOX, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A VARNISH MAN; ONE WHO thoroughly understands the manufacturing of all kinds of coach and furniture varnishes, Japan dryers, &c.; good wages given and steady employment guaranteed. For address inquire of BROWN & GREENE, No. 165 Water-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER; a man who is a careful City driver, has some knowledge of gardening and is willing to milk one cow. Call between 2 and 5, at No. 1,392 Broadway, near 39th-st., coal office.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT AS NURSE and seamstress; must be competent and have good City references. Apply on Tuesday and Wednesday after 1 P. M., at No. 483 5th-av.

WANTED—THREE LADIES TO ENGAGE in a light and profitable business paying from $4 to $6 daily. E. M. FERGUSON & CO., 138 Bleecker-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

DRY GOODS.

McGIBBON & CO.,

172 5th-av., Cor. 22d-st,
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY.
LADIES' REAL BALBRIGGAN SILK AND LISLE HOSE.
LADIES' ENGLISH AND GERMAN BALBRIGGAN, AND CHOICE ENGLISH AND GERMAN COTTON HOSE.
CHILDREN'S SILK BALBRIGGAN AND FANCY HOSE.
LADIES' FANCY STRIPED HOSE.
GENTS' REAL BALBRIGGAN, LISLE AND FANCY STRIPED SOCKS.
GENTS' LISLE-THREAD PANTS.
GENTS' AND LADIES' GOSSAMER GAUZE VESTS.
LISLE-THREAD DRAWERS AND VESTS.

McGIBBON & CO.

are offering
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
to purchasers in
SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
SILK AND WORSTED FURNITURE-COVERINGS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES, SATTEENS
and every description of
HOUSE-KEEPING LINEN GOODS.
SHEETINGS, TOWELS, NAPKINS,
TABLE CLOTHS, &c.
NO. 772 5TH-AV.,
CORNER 22D-ST.,
ONE BLOCK BELOW FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

DRESS GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

An unusually large and attractive assortment of Dress Goods will be offered on TUESDAY, May 23, at the following reduced prices:

200 pieces best quality MANCHESTER LENO, price 40c., reduced to 25c.
300 pieces PURE MOHAIR DU VOYAGE, price 62c. reduced to 37½c.
200 pieces MOHAIR MELANGE, price 65c., reduced to 37½c.
100 pieces CHENE AND MARLED POPLIN, price 95c., reduced to 50c.
500 pieces ENGLISH and FRENCH GRENADINES, BROCHE GRENADINE, RAYE and CHECKED GRENADINE, former prices from 50c. to $1 25, reduced prices 25c., 30c., 37½c., 50c. and 75c.
200 pieces PRINCESS LOUISE SUITINGS, former prices 75c., $1 and $1 25, reduced to 50c., 75c. and $1.
250 pieces Silk and Wool PONGEES and Silk and Wool FOULARDS, former prices $1 and 1 25, reduced to 85c. and $1.

ALSO,
LINEN SUITINGS,
LAWNS, JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
FIGURED PIQUES,
WHITE PIQUES,
STRIPED NAINSOOKS,
IRISH POPLINS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
JAPANESE GRENADINE SILKS,
LYONS POPLINS, &c., &c.

These goods are very desirable, and at the prices offered are worthy the attention of persons desiring positive bargains.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN widow lady of refinement and respectability, a position as house-keeper in a widower's family or in a hotel; should like to go to Chicago or in the vicinity; the highest references given and required. Address S. C., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD WORKWOMAN, WITH or without her own sewing-machine, wishes the work of a few families' dress-making; ladies', children's and infants' clothes handsomely made up; also, work taken at home. Call at No. 151 West 33d-st. First bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a very reliable, competent person; understands all kinds of family sewing; an efficient operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on a lady or assist in light chamber-work; highly recommended. Call at No. 222 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as good thorough cook and an excellent baker; will assist in the coarse washing if required; is neat and economical in her kitchen; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE and efficient woman as cook; fully capable of taking the entire charge of her kitchen; satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 151 West 33d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY good seamstress, having worked as such for some time; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; wishes a permanent situation if not by the day. Call or address No. 112 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 628 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take care of an infant and bring it up on the bottle, and take entire charge, or to travel with a delicate lady; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work, and do plain sewing; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR country, by a cook, washer and ironer, who is a good bread-maker; would do housework, or act as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 78 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, including pastry and dessert; is an excellent baker; has long City reference. Call at No. 449 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S nurse, by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman; thoroughly understands the care of an infant, and has good City references. Call at No. 797 6th-av., corner 45th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; competent to take the entire care of an infant, or one or two children; is a good sewer; willing to go in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 220 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; can bring up a child from birth, and is excellent in the care of grown children; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Call at No. 8 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a cook's situation; country or City; she is a very good cook in all its branches; good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE elderly Protestant woman as first-class cook and baker in a small family; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 161 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' situation by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; nine years in one situation; good seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; country or City. Apply at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; no objection to the country; can furnish unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a very reliable woman, highly recommended; she is a good laundress; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of fine work, in the best manner; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as family seamstress; is a good dress-maker; can use a machine; would make herself useful in a family; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 161 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; first-class bread and biscuit baker; City or country; best City references. Call at 324 East 36th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; no objections to travel; best City reference. Call or address No. 513 9th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trusty woman as first-class chamber-maid and plain sewer; unexceptionable City references. Call or address M. S., No. 252 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; good City references. Call at No. 210 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing at her own house, No. 421 East 17th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; five years' City reference from former place; no objection to take care of a little girl. Call at No. 411 West 25th-st., near 9th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 244 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, tidy, young girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; willing to take care of children and sew; no objection to the country; three years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 432 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; or would do fine washing in a small private family; no objection to the country; best City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 376 2d-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOUTHERN colored girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address for two days MARY GIBSON, with Mrs. Treadwell, No. 142 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as seamstress, and to assist in chamber-work, or would wait upon an elderly lady; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 244 West 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman as child's nurse; is competent of taking care of a baby with a bottle; very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 251 West 41st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in a private family as waitress; fully competent; has best City reference; no objections to the country. Call or address No. 533 8th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse for growing children; is an excellent seamstress; can give the highest recommendations from last employer. Apply at No. 112 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; would go to the country for the Summer months; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, made-up dishes and desserts, good pastry; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 118 East 32d-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; best of City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 28th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Apply at T. McMAHON'S, No. 4 43d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., small house in lot.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to take care of growing children; understands hair-dressing and embroidery, or would take care of one baby; good reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 146 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of references given. Call at No. 329 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, lately landed, a situation as cook in a small family; has four years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands French cooking; none but first-class private City families need apply; best City reference. Call at No. 110 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to travel with a lady, or do light chamber-work and plain sewing; good City reference. Apply at No. 222 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, competent young woman as nurse and light chamber-work, with best City reference. Call at No. 85 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of references given. Call or address No. 40 East 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; no objection to go to the country; City reference. Call at No. 240 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and seamstress; wishes to go to the country; has excellent City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; can take the full charge of an infant, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A situation; has her own kitchen-maid; Newport preferred; can get up hot and cold dishes equal to a man. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT laundress in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 356 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 4 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at 135 7th-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in City or country. Apply at No. 391 6th-av., shoe-store.

EMPLOYERS

Promptly supplied (City or country)
WITH CAPABLE AND RELIABLE
SERVANTS.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., Corner of Broadway.
ESTABLISHED FOURTEEN YEARS.

EMPLOYERS	SERVANTS.
promptly suited with capable servants for any capacity; City or country.	Girls wanted this day; plenty places ready; no delay; come and see.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

EMPLOYERS
can be promptly supplied with capable servants for any capacity, (City or country,) at the
BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
1,305 BROADWAY, BET. 35TH AND 36TH STS.

HELP, HELP, HELP.
Capable German, English, Irish, Scotch and American Protestant and Catholic servants now waiting for situations at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE AND refinement wishes a situation for the Summer as companion to a lady, or would travel with an invalid; is accustomed to reading aloud; has experience, patience and gentleness; satisfactory references given. Address Mrs. G., Box No. 101, *Times* Office.

A DRESS-MAKER WOULD LIKE to go as a seamstress; understands all family sewing; would be found useful to young ladies; is a Protestant. Address or call for two days at No. 49 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., SITUations for experienced seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, professed Protestant cooks, laundresses, house-workers; those lately landed; all nations; country or City.

A CHRISTIAN YOUNG LADY DEsires a position as companion to an invalid or as a governess to young children; has no objection to go out of the City. Call at No. 329 East 29th-st., from 10 to 3.

TO THE FAMILIES.—VERY SELECT help to be had at all times, on demand, at the French office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.; particularly French.

A LARGE NUMBER OF RELIABLE servants now ready for situations in hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses and families, at office No. 287 Bowery. Ten years established.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner of 25th-st., will be found a number of select servants, suitable for gentlemen's families, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, for all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 308 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as competent seamstress; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; no objection to attend to one or two growing children. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 131 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBER-work alone, or to assist with the washing; willing to go to the country, Newport preferred. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 18 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse to growing children, or would take charge of a baby; an excellent seamstress; best City references. Apply at No. 112 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as cook in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; best of City references. Call at No. 302 East 28th-st., two doors from 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class plain cook; has no objection to some washing and ironing in a private family, and is a good baker, if required; can give three years' good City reference. Call or address No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 145 West 43d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse in a private family; competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth; a baby preferred; best City references. Call or address No. 10 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook, with good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 217 West 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting; good City references from last place. Call at No. 138 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS; the man as first-class waiter; wife as cook or laundress; each competent; good references. Call at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family by a single man; is strictly sober and thoroughly understands his business; best City recommendations; City or country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 20 East 4th-st., carriage repository.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG German, who speaks good English, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; sober and obliging; best City references. Address L. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a temperate and respectable middle-aged man, who is capable and willing, and anxious for a situation; in City or country; can furnish good recommendations. Apply at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY a Scotch Protestant single young man, highly recommended by gentlemen he lived with in City; thoroughly understands the care of silver, salads and everything in the nicest manner; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, newly married; he understands the care of horses perfectly, and is a first-class driver in all its branches; the wife can take care of a dairy or as laundress; two years' reference. Inquire for two days at No. 122 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and has unexceptionable references from present employer; his wife, if required, will engage as waitress or seamstress. Call or address for two days N. M., No. 19 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman; is a good driver and thorough groom; has best reference for past nine years in the City; well acquainted with travel to all watering-places. Address M. C., coachman, No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady, sober young man; perfectly understands proper care and management of horses, &c.; is a safe and experienced driver; willing to make himself generally useful about place; best City references. Address S., No. 219 *Times* Office, two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER man, French, a situation; has the best of references at his present employer's; is a strictly sober man; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business; can be well recommended by his last employer; no objections to going in the country. Address B. P., No. 142 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a married man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; just disengaged; good reference. Address P. B., No. 329 Belleville-av., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT married man, a situation in City or country as a competent coachman; understands the care and management of horses and carriages thoroughly; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman, married man, to take charge of a farm or garden; thoroughly understands his business in all the branches; good reference given. Address J. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter in a private family, by a respectable, sober, and most desirable young man; good City reference; is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 14 West 38th-st. for a week.

WANTED—BY A NEWLY-ARRIVED French coachman, a situation; has no objection to a country family; is a very useful man; understands his business perfectly. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober, industrious single man; Protestant; experienced City driver; excellent groom; always respectful and obliging; first-class reference. Address R. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation, by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; with good City reference. Address P. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT man, a place as first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has good City reference from last place; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife, Protestants, man as coachman, wife as cook; both are competent and willing to fill the positions; have good recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by an Englishman who understands his business thoroughly, in city or country; will be found willing and obliging; best of City references. Address B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man; understands his business in all its branches; can come highly recommended. Address T. T., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced young man as waiter; no objection to the country; can be seen at present employer's. Address I. S., No. 719 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, A situation as coachman and gardener, or coachman in City; best City and country references. Address C. Y., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; best City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days No. 983 Broadway, in the fruit-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young married man, who thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

CITY OR COUNTRY.—A SWEDE, WHO is a Protestant, desires a situation as useful man in a gentleman's family; speaks German and English; would travel, or act as waiterman. Apply at No. 78 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference; speaks French, English and German. Address or apply for two days, A. B., in Mr. Corwin's grocery-store, No. 900 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address or apply for two days to G. L. McCORWIN, grocery-store, No. 900 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man with good City reference. Call or address No. 371 3d-av., or in the store of JOHN MANNING.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man, as coachman or groom; can give the best of reference from his two last places. Address B. T., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHman and wife; man as first-class waiter, and wife as first-class cook or laundress; first-rate City references; country preferred. Address F. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BRONZES, SUIT STEEL ARMOR, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, ELEGANT MIRRORS, RICH CARPETS, &C.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 23, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 20 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., by order of William C. Wetmore, Executor of John Howland, all the furniture of said house, consisting of richly-carved rose-wood parlor suite in crimson reps, thirteen pieces; superb French plate pier and mantel mirrors, carved rose-wood etagere, elegant centre fancy and tripod tables, very fine bronze and marble clocks, fine bronzes and mantel ornaments, rich crimson satin, reps and lace curtains, carved rose-wood extension table, marble-top buffet, lounges, dining chairs, rich carved walnut and ebony French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire à glace, spring and curled hair mattresses, a good assortment of china and glassware, rich moquet velvet and Brussels carpets, together with the kitchen utensils; also fine steel armor "cap-a-pie;" ancient armor, "Francis I.," "Panoply of Ancient Arms," marble column, supporting Verdi's marble antique group, "Rape of the Sabines," a number of choice oil paintings by Gignoux, Watteau, Bourgnignon, Murillo, and others. The house will be open for inspection the day previous to the sale by permits, which, together with catalogues, can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.—An interesting and highly valuable private collection of American and European Oil-paintings, now on exhibition at No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, will be peremptorily sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 25th and 26th inst. The above comprise admirable examples of the following favorite artists (and many of them painted the present year:) J. F. Kensett, William Hart, J. W. Casilear, A. D. Shattuck, J. G. Brown, J. B. Bristol, W. T. Richards, Geo. Hall, S. R. Gifford, A. B. Durand, J. McEntee, J. F. Cropsey, Eastman Johnson, and many others of the American, and M. Lafort, C. Lobbedez, L. Carolas, Moormans, Devaux, Kuwasseg, fils, Jungheim, Lasalle, Seignack, Van Hove, Van Lempulten, the Coomes, Antrey, De Buel and many others of the European. The above are displayed by gas-light, with catalogues, until sale.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT HERZIG and JOSEPH BECK, composing the firm of ALBERT HERZIG & CO., against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed, on the 21st day of April, 1871, by Anton Lehman, on behalf of Samuel Aub & Co., creditors.—In Bankruptcy.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 6th day of May, 1871, the subscriber will sell on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at the brewery of said Albert Herzig & Co., situate at Nos. 410, 412 and 414 East 24th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, all the ale, being about 100 barrels, in possession of said Albert Herzig & Co., in said brewery.—Dated May 8, 1871.
GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is adjourned until SATURDAY, May 20, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 17, 1871.
GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is adjourned until MONDAY, May 22, at the same time and place.—Dated May 19, 1871.
GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is adjourned until WEDNESDAY, May 24, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1871.
GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 23, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
4,160 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,216 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo *Samoifot*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within their store:
478 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
80 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Landing ex steam-ship *Wyoming*.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, AT 10½ A. M., AT NO. 53 MADISON-ST., NEAR FRANKLIN, BROOKLYN:
HANDSOME FURNITURE—Parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mirrors, mattresses, china, hat-stand, Brussels carpets, &c.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE...........DANRE....Saturday, July 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..............$140 | Second Cabin............[illegible]

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, June 3, at 3 P. M. ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, June 24, at 3 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Australia	Sat., May 27	Assyria	Wed., May 24
Iowa	Sat., June 3	Dacian	Wed., May 31
Europa	Sat., June 10	Britannia	Wed., June 7
India	Sat., June 17	Alexandria	Wed., June 14
Columbia	Sat., June 24	Caledonia	Wed., June 21
Anglia	Sat., July 1	Sidonian	Wed., June 28

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, May 24	Aleppo, Thursday, May 25
China, Wednesday, May 31	Parthia, Saturday, May 27
Scotia, Wednesday, June 7	Batavia, Saturday, June 3
Java, Wednesday, June 14	Algeria, Saturday, June 10
Russia, Wednesday, June 21	Samaria, Thursday, June 15

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..............$145, gold.
Return Tickets..............$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets..............$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9½ A. M. on Wednesday, 24th May.
C. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, May 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, May 27, 11 A. M.
NEMESIS.......................Thursday, June 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, June 3, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.................May 24, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...May 31, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD...........June 3, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, June 7, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE....................June 14, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, June 17, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

ERIN, LAWSON, Tuesday, May 23, at 8½ A. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, May 27, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, June 3, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Saturday, June 3	Siberia, Sat'day, June 17
Malta, Saturday, June 10	Tripoli, Saturday, June 24

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 30, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Manzanillo, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 27.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..............................July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..............May 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....................June 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..................June 8

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Saturday, May 27
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Saturday, June 17

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, May 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., N. Y.,

DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.
ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE
STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON
DEPOSITS, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

BUY AND SELL AT CURRENT MARKET RATES THE

FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT (8) PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH & DENVER CITY R. R. CO.

The total issue of these bonds is $1,500,000, are a first mortgage on 112 miles of road completed and in operation, which is at the rate of $13,500 per mile. The Net Earnings of this road are largely in excess of the Interest on its Bonded Debt. Present market quotation 97 3-4@98 1-4 and interest.

Tanner & Co.,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner.	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
and
FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 33 Rue du 4 Septembre,
PARIS,

Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-YORK
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

TEN PER CENT. REGISTERED TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYABLE BY THE STATE TREASURER.
TEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS, WITH WIDE MARGINS.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
OUR "HAND-BOOK OF ILLINOIS SECURITIES" SENT FREE.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and
Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of this Company, to hold office for four years, in place of those Trustees whose terms expire on that day, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

The polls will be open at and from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.
R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 31 inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed from and after the 13th inst., and until the 1st day of June proximo. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

$50,000 NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, 7 per cents, due in 1876.
$25,000 ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENTS, 7 per cent., due in 1876.
$25,000 PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J., 7 per cent.
$100,000 NEW-YORK STATE TOWN BONDS, 7 per cent., due 1890.
For sale by O. E. WOOD, No. 23 Nassau-st.

TENNESSEE PAST DUE BONDS and Coupons, Tennessee Registered and Coupon Five per Cent. Bonds, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and Nashville City Bonds and Coupons bought at office of HENRY TALMADGE, No. 39 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

It passes through the cement, flag-stone and lumber region of Ulster County and the rich agricultural bottoms of Delaware and Greene Counties, all of which have not heretofore been reached by railroad facilities, and from which sections the formation of the country prevents the construction of a competing line.

The thirty-six miles of road operated for three months is already paying net earnings equivalent to seven per cent., gold, on its cost of construction and equipments.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK CITY,
Financial Agents of the R. and O. Company.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON—(LIMITED.)

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.

The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which 60,000 shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrecters of this Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the depot, Jersey-City, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. F. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

A. M. FERRIS & BROTHER, STOCK Brokers, have removed to No. 52 Exchange-place. They will buy and sell stocks, bonds, and current securities, at a commission of 1-16 of one per cent.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE CITY of St. Joseph, Mo., will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW-ST.,
transact a general Banking business, and buy and sell on commission stocks, bonds and gold. Interest allowed on deposits, and subject to checks at sight.

7 PER CENTS. OF 1877,

ELIZABETH CITY,
FOR SALE AT 96 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 2 o'clock P.M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal,
As Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS FIELD FRANK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas Field Frank, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of June, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of May, 1871. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
my23-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IMOGENE WALTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of April, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Imogene Walton, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of her creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN H. JOHNSON, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
my23-1aw3wTu* No. 510 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM DESENDORF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 12th day of May, 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William Desendorf, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN TODD, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
my16-1aw3wTu* No. 322 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH F. SEASTEDT, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 20th day of May, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 2d day of June, 1871, at 12 M., at No. 571 Broadway, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, sell the personal property of the bankrupt above named, consisting of cigars, tobacco, &c., &c.—Dated May 22, 1871.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HARENBURG & HUCHTING is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Frederick Harenburg, who will sign in liquidation.
F. HARENBURG,
JOHN W. HUCHTING.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1871.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GEORGE J. MOORE, NO. 370 BOWERY, manufactures every kind of carriage, wagon and buggy, under his own supervision; he can insure the best quality of work. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices low.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE maker, No. 225 Greene-st.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enables me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

FOR SALE—A REMARKABLY STYLISH family coupé; in perfect order; cost $2,000; for want of use will be sold at $600. Apply before 2 P. M., at private stable No. 143 West 17th-st.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, NO. 21 EAST 12TH-st., carriage builder.—Having every convenience for jobbing, repairing done in the best and quickest manner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with gas, hot and cold water in each, to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen; house replete with modern improvements, and everything first-class; fifteen minutes' walk from Wall-st. or Fulton ferries, and two minutes from City Hall. Gentlemen appreciating cleanliness and a comfortable home, can apply at 386 Jay-st., near Willoughby.

A PARTY OF FROM FOUR TO SIX gentlemen can obtain handsome connecting rooms on second floor, and board, with gas, bath, &c., on very reasonable terms, or single gentlemen can be accommodated; references required; good table and plenty; dinner at 6½. Inquire at No. 242 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS will let (with breakfast) two rooms for the price of one; no other boarders; every convenience; beautiful location. Call this week at No. 236 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

LODGINGS WANTED—BY A GENTLEman, in a refined and pleasant private family; room opening to the south or west; best references freely given. Address HASTINGS, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, PARLOR AND two bedrooms, handsomely and newly furnished, to let, (first floor;) also, single rooms; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House; overlooking Madison-square; No. 7 West 25th-st.

NO. 435 4TH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, single or en suite; also, the same accommodations at No. 142 East 34th-st. Inquire at either place. References exchanged. Inquire for two days.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

THE COMFORTS OF A SOCIAL AND refined home, with elegant apartments and excellent table, can be had at No. 36 East 21st-st; references exchanged.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 241, WEST—Handsome rooms on parlor, second and third floors, with board; large, pleasant rooms at $16 and $20, for two persons.

FOUR HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, without board, at No. 118 Macdougal-st.; a rare chance for gentlemen to secure a pleasant home on moderate terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, or man and wife, with or without board; a first-class house; at No. 17 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, or man and wife, with or without board; a first-class house. 17 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS to let, with or without board; references required. Call at No. 163 East 34th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, also rooms, with or without board, at No. 236 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A NICE LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED, for gentleman; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.; a room or a suite of rooms for gentlemen only.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LARCHMONT HOUSE.

This house, formerly the estate of E. K. Collins, Esq., beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, will be open for the reception of guests on June 1. Fine bathing, boating and fishing. Apply on the premises, or at the office of the Larchmont Company, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

PARRY HOUSE.

HIGHLAND FALLS,
(Near West Point.) Land at Cozzens' Dock.

This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson River, will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHARLES W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, N.Y.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNER Church and Adams sts., Burlington, Vt., A. PROUTY, Proprietor. This house, with its superior location, affords a quiet and pleasant home to its patrons. The house is surrounded by attractive grounds, ample shade, and commands a fine view of Lake Champlain and its varied scenery. Summer boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October at low rates; building neatly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—HOUSE now open. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE respectable families can be accommodated with good country board at a capacious farm-house (owned by a widow lady having no children) on line of South-side Railroad. Location very healthy, and near the bay. Terms, $10; children and servants half price. Accommodations for horses and carriages, if required. Address SARAH VANDERBILT, Rockville Centre, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF Housatonic River, 2½ hours from City by New-Haven Railroad; house commodious, and located on high ground; splendid view of river and surrounding scenery; fine drives, salt-water bathing, boating, &c.; stabling, if required; references exchanged. Address W. C. D., Box No. 1,682 New-York Post-office.

AT STAMFORD, CONN., ON CLARK'S Hill, one-half mile from depot; thirty-four miles from New-York; fifteen trains per day; twenty-three acres of ground; stabling for horses; pleasant drives and views; sea-bathing; good accommodations and moderate prices. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M.

REFINED PARTIES WISHING SELECT board for the Summer, in a private family, between Orange and Newark, will please address immediately, HED, Box No. 114 New-York Daily *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—A few families can be accommodated with board at Pleasant Point, pleasantly situated on Lake Ontario, ten miles east of Oswego, near the Rome and Oswego Railroad. Address S. NICHOLS, New-Haven, N. Y.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—THE large first-class private boarding-house of A. MEARNS, JR., will be open from May 1, as usual, with modern improvements, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED WITHIN one hour of City, on Central or Morris and Essex Road; three adults and child; Orange preferred. Address ALEXANDER, No. 82 Beaver-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.: Manufacturers of CABINET ORGANS, warerooms No. 596 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The organs made by this Company are acknowledged to be *the best in the world*, having a European as well as American reputation. Prices—*fixed and invariable*—$50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, to $675, and upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES *free*. Organs to rent, or sold for monthly or quarterly payments.

RAVEN & CO., SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & BACON, are manufacturing their celebrated PIANO-FORTES at their old-established factory and warerooms, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door below Grand-st. Will sell at reduced prices. An assortment of second-hand Pianos for sale at low prices.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS........................$8,818,867 65

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. Assets, $2,309,366 63. Surplus, $172,418 78.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $3,000 CASH, TO join in a very lucrative and agreeable business, which will net more than $50,000 this Summer. For particulars inquire of J. ELLIOTT, No. 38 West 22d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LUCIA—LUCIA.

Last night but one of the most brilliant
SEASON OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
L. ALBITES..Director
WEDNESDAY—Twelfth subscription night.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
STATES, VILLANI, BUONGIORNO, FONTANESI, BACELLI, REICHART.
Conductor................................Signor NICOLAO
FRIDAY—Thirteenth and last subscription night,
DON GIOVANNI.
Miss KELLOGG in her favorite role of ZERLINA.
Rentree of Mme. CAROLINE VIARDI as DONNA ANNA. Mme. KIMELA, Sig. CAROSELLI, Sig. ORLANDINI, Sig. [illegible], Sig. BACELLI.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE—FAUST.
Seats secured at the Academy, 701 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RIGOLETTO. Last night of the opera, TUESDAY, May 23. RIGOLETTO. RIGOLETTO. RIGOLETTO. KELLOGG, VILLANI, KIMELA, ORLANDINI. Seats secured today at Academy and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO
Mlle. KATE MORENSI,
upon her return from Europe, after an absence of six years, postponed till
TUESDAY EVENING, May 30, 1871.
Mlle. MORENSI will be assisted by the eminent artists,
Mrs. GULAGER, Soprano,
Mr. H. MILLARD, Tenor,
Mr. FRED. STEINS, Basso.

Mr. GEO. WILLIAM WARREN has kindly volunteered to preside at the Grand Organ, furnished by Messrs. Mortimer Brothers, of New-York, which will be introduced for the first time in the Academy of Music; also, a large and efficient ORCHESTRA from the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Mr. CARL BERGMANN, Conductor. Tickets $1; Reserved Seats $1 50. The Box-office will be opened for the sale of seats on Saturday morning, 20th inst.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
RE-ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. JOSEPH MURPHY,
who has consented to appear during the week,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Sensational	HELP.	Comicalities,
Effects.	HELP.	Dances, &c.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 P. M.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

NEWCOMB AND ARLINGTON'S MINstrels, 28th-st. Opera-house, corner of Broadway. Sixth week. New repertoire. Excellent company. Neils Son in opera. Little Sunflower, &c.

IRVING HALL——IRVING HALL.

Irving-place, opposite the Academy of Music.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 23,
AND EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
GERMANIA ILLUSTRATED,
pictorially, historically, poetically and musically,
WHEN WILL BE PRODUCED
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL
MOVING PANORAMA
of the
FRANCO-GERMANIC WAR,
painted by eminent European artists from drawings made on the spot, including all the principal cities, fortresses, localities of ancient and modern interest, and
VIVID BATTLE-SCENES,
IN CONJUNCTION EACH EVENING
WITH A GRAND CONCERT,
supported by
KARL FORMES, KARL FORMES,
the world-famed basso;
Miss SARAH BARRON, contralto;
Mr. W. J. HILL, the popular tenor,
and other eminent artists.
Herr DORMSTEIN..........Director and Conductor

The historically descriptive lecture will be delivered by the popular young elocutionist and dramatic reader,
Mr. W. H. POPE.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; at all the principal ticket-offices and music-stores, and at the hall.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS. RANK.
RANK. LAST NIGHTS. RANK.
RANK. RANK. RANK.
RANK. LAST NIGHTS.
NEXT WEEK LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

INSTRUCTION.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.

LAW SCHOOL.
INSTRUCTORS and SUBJECTS for 1871-72.
PROFESSORS.
EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., Real Property and Constitutional Law.
NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M., Evidence, Equity and Bailments.
C. C. LANGDELL, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure.
LECTURERS.
GEORGE T. BIGELOW, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Massachusetts,) Marine Insurance.
CHARLES S. BRADLEY, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Rhode Island,) Corporations.
NICHOLAS ST. JOHN GREEN, LL.B., Criminal Law and Torts.
JOHN LATHROP, LL.B., Shipping and Admiralty.
JOHN C. GRAY, JR., A. M., Conflict of Laws.

The academic year begins Sept. 28, 1871. Important changes have been made in the terms of admission, the course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the fees. For a circular containing full information, address JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

A GENTLEMAN, RECENTLY AN instructor in Harvard, and familiar with the preparation of young men for college, desires to form, from October next, a small class of students, with particular reference to Harvard. Is permitted to refer to

President Eliot,	Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.,
Prof. Jas. Russell Lowell,	Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D.,
Prof. F. J. Child,	Joseph H. Choate, Esq.,
Cambridge.	New-York.

Address inquiries during the present week to INSTRUCTOR, No. 255 4th-av.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N.Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 14 Bond-st., supplies schools with reliable teachers. All teachers wanting positions should have Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary.

MISS F. B. PRIEST HAS REMOVED her school from No. 203 East 16th-st. to No. 229 East 19th-st.

A CHRISTIAN HOME AND THOROUGH instruction for six boys. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN VERY successful in teaching children, and who is making object teaching a practical study, desires a situation for the Summer as governess to children; excellent references given. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE TUTOR WISHES TO make an engagement for the Summer as teacher and companion; experienced in instructing youth; refers to City families, in which the advertiser is now employed. Address TUTOR, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

A LADY WISHES TO ACCOMPANY a family to the country for the Summer to teach English, French, music and German. Apply at or address No. 13 East 49th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 3:45 P. M., drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane; all kinds stationery, printing and blank-books, at low prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER COMEDY REVIVAL.

EVERY EVENING
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE
OF JOHN BROUGHAM'S HIGHLY-POPULAR COMEDY,
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
Which will be presented
with
AN UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST;
Comprising Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mrs. THOS. BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Misses BLAISDELL and McCORMACK.
It is respectfully announced that on
MONDAY, MAY 29,
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his reappearance in his own drama of
ROSEDALE,
which has been for some time in preparation, and will be presented for
THE FIRST TIME IN FOUR YEARS,
With
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
NEW MUSIC,
and NEW and SUPERB COSTUMES.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—WINTER'S TALE.

FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of Shakespeare's grand Romantic Play of the
WINTER'S TALE.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
LEONTES,
MR. MARK SMITH
AUTOLYCUS,
with a strong distribution of the rest of the characters.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its Branch Ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

In preparation the Dramatic Event of London in 1867,
THE MAN O'AIRLIE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
TUESDAY, May 23, (last time but one,)
MARRIED FOR MONEY, and
IF I'D A THOUSAND A YEAR.
WEDNESDAY, May 24, (last time but one,)
BACHELOR OF ARTS and
THE CRITIC.
THURSDAY, May 25, last night of
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.
FRIDAY, May 26, (last time positively,)
MARRIED FOR MONEY, and
IF I'D A THOUSAND A YEAR.
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock, (last time positively,)
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 27, (last time positively,)
BACHELOR OF ARTS and
THE CRITIC.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
in his intensely interesting drama of

The Frustrated Shot.	KIT.	The Levee at St. Louis.
The Game of Poker.	KIT.	Cabin of the *Medora*.
KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.		
Explosion of the Steamer.	KIT.	The Hurricane Deck.
The Bowie-knife Duel.	KIT.	The Island Retreat.

General Admission, 75 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

DECIDED HIT
Of the great scenic and pictorial drama entitled
JACK SHEPPARD,
which will be presented
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
and also for matinees on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, with magnificent tableaus and a powerful cast, including
G. L. FOX..........................as........OWEN WOOD
Miss ADA HARLAND......as......JACK SHEPPARD
Seats secured six days in advance.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
MRS. MACREADY
Will give one of her popular
DRAMATIC RECITALS,
Assisted by the
Celebrated American Pianist,
MR. HARRY SANDERSON,
For the benefit of the
SHEPHERD'S FOLD,
THURSDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets, $1. Can be obtained at Ditson's, No. 711; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway.

SHEPHERD'S FOLD.—THE FRIENDS of this institution are cordially invited to attend the annual sale and festival to be held at the Fold on the 23d, 24th and 25th of May, between the hours of 11 and 6 o'clock. An assortment of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale; also, refreshments of every variety. The Shepherd's Fold may be reached by the 2d-av. cars, which pass the grounds, or through Central Park to 79th-st., thence up 5th-av. to 86th-st.

LECTURES.

P. B. WIGHT'S LECTURE

ON THE
HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE,

Illustrated by ILLUMINATED DISSOLVING VIEWS of examples of the architecture of all times. Lecture-room of Dr. Crosby's Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, May 23, at 8 P. M. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale by E. P. Dutton & Co., Broadway and Washington-place; G. P. Putnam & Sons, 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at No. 925 Broadway, up-stairs.

DR. O'LEARY'S SECOND AND LAST private lecture for men only, TO-NIGHT, at Apollo Hall. Admission, 50 cents. Office hours 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. at No. 11 Clinton-place, for this week only.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

ON AND AFTER MAY 4.
STEAMERS SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM AND SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M.

Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st. each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M.

Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 landing only at 120th-st., each way.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

MORRISANIA STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

MORRISANIA, HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.
On and after May 23, 1871, the palace steam-boat
MORRISANIA, Capt. LONGSTREET,

Leaves Morrisania slip 6¼ A. M., 8¼ A. M., 10¼ A. M., 3¼ P. M., 5¼ P. M.	Leaves Fulton Market Slip 7¼ A. M., 9¼ A. M., 1 P. M., 4¼ P. M., 6¼ P. M.

Landing, each way, at 119th and 8th sts.
Freight taken at reasonable rates.
BUENA GROVE FREE TO PICNIC PARTIES GOING BY THIS BOAT.
A second boat will be placed on this line on or about June 1.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 19th......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th......7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 20th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 20th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d.....10:00 A. M.	Monday, 22d......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th.10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 24th.7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 27th..12:30 P. M.	Friday, 26th.......9:00 A. M.
	Monday, 29th....11:00 A. M.

THE STEAMBOAT
MARY POWELL,
On and after SATURDAY, May 20, will leave Vestry-st. Pier daily at 3:30 P. M., making usual landings, (except New-Hamburg.) Returning, leave Rondout at 5:15 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:15; Milton, 6:30; Newburg, 7; Cornwall, 7:15; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens, 7:45, arriving at New-York at 10:30.

CHANGE OF PIER OF THE ALBANY and Troy steamers Pier No. 39 North River, one block below Desbrosses-st., Jersey Ferry; passage only 50 cents, connecting with railroads for the West and North every evening (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock; returning leave Albany on arrival of evening trains.

"The old popular long-established evening line."

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will resume their daily passages at 8½ A. M. from Vestry-st., and 8:45 from 34th-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 31.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 3:30, and 37th-st. at 3:45 P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY STEAMER NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTLES at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 606 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, largest selection, cheapest in City.

THE INDIANS.

Grand Pow-Wow Between the Big Chiefs and Gen. Parker.

What the Government Proposes to do For the Red Man—Big Talk of the Braves—What They Want.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Indians visiting Washington had a long conference today at the Interior Department with Secretary DELANO and the officers of the Indian Bureau. There are three Arapahoes, and two each of the Cheyennes and Wachitas. The conversation was carried on through the interpreters. These visits are in accordance with the policy of the Administration in dealing with the Indians, and the object of inducing them is two-fold: To let them see for themselves the vast power of the United States and the futility of going to war, and to impress them with the sincerity of the Government in fulfilling promises heretofore made. The three tribes above named have been wild and warlike. In the conversation today, which was simply a friendly talk and in no respect a negotiation, the Chiefs made earnest promises to abandon their unfriendly ways, and said they desired to be at peace. Secretary DELANO said to them that they must see how vain it was to make war against the United States. The time was at hand when their hunting-grounds would be settled by the whites, and this means of their living would be cut off. That if they would gather themselves on reservations, the Government would assist them to build school-houses, and furnish them with agricultural implements, and aid them in other ways. The Chiefs replied, expressing a readiness to adopt a civilized life as fast as they could. They were not much impressed by their journey hither till they passed St. Louis, but after that, as they came along, their wonder at what they saw constantly increased. They ask to be furnished with a small amount of ammunition to kill the smaller game, and promise not to use it in making war. They seem greatly pleased with the treatment they held everywhere received. To-morrow they have an interview with the President, and in a day or two will leave on their return, going by the way of Philadelphia and New-York, in which cities they will make short visits. One or two other delegations are expected during the Summer, and the wilder the Indians who consent to come, the more promising appear to be the results.

Grand Council at Washington—An Exchange of Opinion by the Big Chiefs and the Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A council was held at the Indian Office, today, between the Indian delegations now here and the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner PARKER on behalf of the Government. There were present LITTLE RAVEN, POWDER FACE and BUD CHIEF, of the Arapahoes, with their interpreter, JOHN SMITH; STONE CALF, of the Cheyennes, and BUFFALO GOAD, of the Wichita tribe. LITTLE ROBE, of the Cheyennes, not being very well, did not attend. Col. S. SMOOL, of Washington, who has passed much time in the Indian country, and is personally acquainted with the Chiefs, and Col. STUBBS, agent for the Kaw Indians, were also present at the conference, besides a large number of others interested in the Indians, including several ladies. The Chiefs had abandoned their savage dress and appeared in dark coats, vests and pantaloons, excepting LITTLE RAVEN, who, although he wore a coat and vest, had not put on pants, but wore the buckskin leggings of the Indian.

Commissioner PARKER began the talk by expressing through the Arapahoe interpreter his gladness to see them here in response to the invitation sent to them. They would recollect, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes particularly, that next Fall would be four years since they made their treaty. That treaty, on the part of the United States, was made by some of its best officers, including Gen. HARNEY and others; while on the part of the Arapahoes we see the names of some of their principal men, among them that of LITTLE RAVEN. The object of it was to establish a permanent peace between the United States and Indians, and the latter, at that time, in promising to keep the peace, agreed, in addition, to go on a reservation which was to be north of the Red Fork of the Arkansas, as far as the State line of Arkansas; the Government, on its part, agreeing to put up agency buildings, warehouses, houses for mechanics and school-houses. When the Government asked the Indians to go upon the land which they promised to occupy, they would not go, saying it was not good; they wanted to go on the North Fork of the Canadian, to which the Government, in its desire for peace, agreed, and further to show its good will in this direction, did not stop its appropriations because they refused to go on their reservation. But sent to them for agent a man who belongs to the Society of Quaker men, who are universally spoken of as truthful men, whose tongues are not forked. That agent has told us that the Indians are trying to do right and to help peace. Other words have said that the Indians want to go on the war path, and that they are trying to steal horses and other property from the whites who live in that region. These words were not consistent with the promises made in the treaty. The President knew the Indians had no cause to go to war, because he was feeding and clothing them, in accordance with the treaty. The Commissioner called their attention to the fact that therein they were promised annuities for only ten years, four of which have passed; and, in the time yet remaining, they should try and take care of themselves as farmers. He advised them to do so. They could live by hunting but a few years longer. When the Indians go home, said the Commissioner, it will please the President if they would stop on their way in the Indian Territory, and attend a general council of Indians to be held there in the Creek country, the object of which is simply and solely for the good of themselves, and to establish peace and harmony, and one general Government among all the tribes of that country. He then addressed a few words to the Wichitas, expressing a desire for a re-establishment of the full friendly relations which existed between the Government and those Indians prior to the late war. They were lost sight of during the war, but had always remained loyal to the Government, and now we hoped to be able to take good care of them.

When the Commissioner ended his speech, there were two or three moments of solemn silence among the red men, but soon LITTLE RAVEN, without rising, and in rather a low voice, said:

On his arrival here he was kindly received, and was gratified at having been invited to see so much. He was a large and heavy man, and it was difficult for him to travel. He did not even ride horseback; but he had come a long way to have a talk. On his route he could see everywhere the advance of the white man. His people were anxious to get together by themselves, and so he was anxious to have a dividing line between the white and Indian blood. A long time ago a treaty of peace was made, (LITTLE RAVEN probably referred to Col MITCHELL'S treaty in 1851,) and soon afterward rich ores were discovered west of them. This brought the white man in their country. Then the railroads came among them, and later other railroads came and drove the Indians away from their homes. They do not know where this is to end. The whites are approaching them constantly, and the Indians do not know what country they own. He knew the Government was kind, and he knew, also, that it has been benefited by the gold in his land, and he would go back to his people without murmuring if he could know that some day the United States would remunerate them for what it has deprived them of. He came here to speak his feelings and to take back hope to his people, who look up to him for advice. He said he was now sixty-seven years old, and thought he knew himself. LITTLE RAVEN laid very great stress upon the existence in the Indian country of the railroads and military. He took the same ground concerning the presence of the iron horse and military posts in the Indian country as RED CLOUD did in the conferences held here last year. He wants the military removed, because, as he says, peace existed before they were stationed among them, and would be when they disappeared. He also asked, as did RED CLOUD, to be permitted to trade for ammunition in small quantities at a time, to kill game with. This he said would benefit them very much. When he had concluded, an invitation was extended to the Cheyenne Chief to make a speech, but he declined, as LITTLE RAVEN in all he said had thoroughly spoken for the Cheyennes as well as the Arapahoes. The Wichita Chief, however, desired to mention his satisfaction at being here, and was very glad to hear that something was to be done for the Wichitas. Other Indians have been given reservations of lands that properly belong to that tribe. He thought nearly all the lands that had been given to other Indians was the property of the Wichitas. This was his principal complaint, and what he particularly desired was pay for it. "Here I am," said BUFFALO GOAD, "with a white man's coat and pantaloons on, but there are no 'greenbacks' in my pocket, and now I hope the Government will give me some to carry around, so as to show something for the lands that have been taken." He told the Secretary and the Commission that he came here to tell the truth, and while what had been said by the Arapahoes and Cheyennes about preserving peaceful relations with the Government was correct, the same was not the case with the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches. They will not keep peace with the whites, and are going to Texas every day. Secretary DELANO made a short speech to the delegation. He told them that the United States earnestly desired peace and friendship with all the tribes, and thinks the best way to insure it is that the Indeans learn habits of civilization as soon as possible. We cannot stop this clearing of land and building of cities and railroads all over the country. The Great Spirit has decreed it, and it must go on. What we want all the Indians to do is to come in and learn our habits. All the Indians that are willing to live like us, and keep peace with us, we will assist so far as we have power. To do this, we have set off a great country—about 350 miles wide and 500 long—expressly for the Indians, and we desire to get them there to form a Government of their own. [The interpreter explained the distance mentioned by the Secretary in miles as so many days' journey, there being no idea of measurement of miles among the Indians.] The Secretary told them that as fast as the Indian tribes would go there and commence agricultural pursuits, the Government would give them clothes and agricultural implements, establish schools and churches among them, and teach them to be civilized and good people. It is desirous to give the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, in place of the reservation set apart for them in 1867, one which they will not object to. The action of Congress is necessary to do this. The Council alluded to by the Commissioner to be held in that country, would take place in June, and he desired the Indians to attend it and see how far those already there had progressed and been benefited. We want to keep the white men out of that country, and the railroads out of it, and not permit them to come in until the Indians are convinced they will not be harmed thereby. He explained, however, that there were already two railroads authorized through this country, one running north and south, and the other east and west. These are provided for by the treaty and must go on, but there will be no others until the Indians are ready to have them. Allusion having been made by the Commissioner to the Indians returning home by way of New-York and Philadelphia, and LITTLE RAVEN feeling inclined to demur on the ground that he must get home as soon as possible, the Secretary explained that it would require no more time to return by our big cities than it took them to reach Washington. He also stated that the reason this Council was delayed was because the Commissioner had been in New-York buying and packing away annuity goods for their benefit.

LITTLE RAVEN was anxious to know if he would be authorized in getting all his people in the North to the South. This was one thing about which he was very anxious, and upon that the Commissioner said he would let him know to-morrow.

Among other things, Mr. DELANO told them that upon their return the Commissioner would make each of them some little presents for themselves and their families, as a token of the respect the Government has for them.

To-morrow morning they will call on the President.

The Indians have been very greatly impressed with what they have seen in the country of civilization. Some of them are disposed to repel the idea that the Capitol buildings and the paintings in the rotunda are the work of man.

The Cheyennes endeavor to be complacent under all circumstances, and permit no expressions of wonder at the sights they experience to escape from them.

Floating of the National Steam-Ship Company's Steam-Ship Spain.

On the 9th inst. Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS set afloat from their ship-building and engineering works, at Birkenhead, one of the finest craft ever constructed for the merchant service of this country. This new vessel, built for the service between Liverpool and New-York, was christened the *Spain*, and is in many respects a sister ship to the *Egypt*, launched from the Liverpool Ship-building Company's yard on the 8th of February last. These vessels illustrate the progress made by the National Steam-ship Company. Two years and a half ago the Company found themselves so prosperous that they decided on adding virtually four new vessels to their already numerous fleet. These were the *Holland*, one of their former vessels, which is lengthened and entirely renovated, the *Italy*, built on the Clyde by Messrs. JOHN ELDER & Co., the well-known builders of the Pacific Company's fleet; the *Egypt*, built by the Liverpool Ship-building Company at their yard in Sefton-street, and the *Spain*, just floated by Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS at Birkenhead. The three last-named vessels are each about 4,000 tons measurement, and are fitted with engines on the compound principle, and with every improvement for securing the safety and comfort of those on board which the progress of the science of ship-building has suggested. The *Spain* was constructed in the same dock as the iron-clad *Agincourt*, but her size is so great that the dock had to be lengthened specially to accommodate her before the keel was laid. In the construction of the *Spain* the principle has been adopted of a complete spar or hurricane deck from end to end—which is now generally superseding the arrangement of poop-cabin or deck-houses in nearly all Atlantic steamers; the advantage being snugness and no space left for heavy seas to tumble in between the bulwarks and the deck-houses, and thus keep the ship continually flooded in heavy weather, with a great danger of the weight of water breaking in below. The space under the spar deck accommodates all the first-class passengers, the officers and crew, the cooking-galleys, ice-houses, latrines, and other conveniences in a ship carrying large numbers of steerage passengers, for whose berthing accommodation the whole of the space on the main and lower decks is thus left entirely free. The dimensions of the *Spain* are: Length extreme on upper-deck, 437 feet; length between perpendiculars, 425 feet 6 inches; beam, 43 feet; depth in hold to main-deck, 28 feet 6 inches; main to spar deck, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, builders' measurement, 3,931 89-940 tons; gross register, about 4,900 tons. The engines are, as already stated, on the compound principle, and have been designed and constructed at Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS' works, under the superintendence of Mr. BEVIS, their managing engineer. They have two cylinders, the high-pressure one being 60 inches diameter, and low-pressure 106 inches, with a stroke of piston of 4 feet 6 inches. The screw is on GRIFFITH'S plan, with four blades. It is 21 feet diameter. The boilers are six in number, arranged in two sets of three each, each set having a separate funnel. They are cylindrical, 11 feet diameter, and 17 feet 3 inches long. Each boiler has six furnaces, fired from either end, and all the boilers will be worked at a pressure of seventy-five pounds to the square inch, having been proved to 150 pounds by water pressure. The *Spain* is fitted to carry 120 first-class passengers and 1,400 steerage passengers, and has four decks, the upper one being flush fore and aft. Both it and the main deck are covered under the deck-planking with steel plating, and the other decks with iron, which gives increased strength and rigidity to the ship. The first-class cabins occupy the space under the spar-decks abaft of the engine-hatch. The main saloon is a handsome apartment, 110 feet long by 15 feet broad, and 7 feet 6 inches high on the clear, and on each side are large state-rooms fitted with sleeping berths to each room. Abaft of the main saloon is an elegantly-furnished saloon for ladies. The panels of the main saloon are arranged like venetian blinds for ventilation, and tinted in white, green and gold. Each state-room lobby is closed by a handsome door of bird's-eye maple and ebony with a gilt molding, giving a very good effect to the general appearance of the apartment. All of these and the officers' cabins throughout the ship are fitted with steam-heating apparatus. The steerage accommodation will be fitted on the lower and orlop decks, and ample means of ventilation are provided. The *Spain* will be rigged with four masts, having square sails on the fore and main masts, and fore and aft sails only on the mizzen and jigger masts. The masts are of iron in one piece up to the topmast-head, and the lower yards of steel. The area of canvas that can be spread is sufficient to render the ship independent of her engines in case of a serious breakdown. In addition to the large number of passengers carried, her cargo capacity will be very great, and the means for loading and discharging are of the most approved kind, five very powerful steam-winches, made by Messrs. JAMES TAYLOR & Co., of Birkenhead, being fitted over the hatchways. The windlass is also fitted with independent steam gear. The vessel will be steered amidships as well as aft, and GISBORNE'S telegraphs are fitted on the bridge, by which the officer in command can communicate with steersman or engine-room. The *Spain* was safely docked about 1½ P. M.

Fire in Mulberry-Street.

At 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the cabinet manufactory of BRUDER & BOHST, No. 186 Mulberry-street, doing a damage of $2,000 to stock and $500 to the building, which belongs to GEORGE KRACK, and is insured for $1,000. The stock is insured for $1,800 in the People's and one other insurance company.

Singular Arrest of a Physician.

Last evening, when all the Courts had been closed for the day, EDWARD J. SEARS, the editor of the *National Quarterly Review*, was arrested by Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, upon a warrant issued by Justice DOWLING upon a charge of indecently assaulting MARGARET O'KEEFE, who is reported by Capt. KENNEDY to be a near relative of the doctor's, and residing at No. 443 First-avenue. Mr. SEARS was locked up in the Leonard-street Police Station, and the Tammany officials managing the Police Department promptly informed the Press of the arrest, which is very unusual in such cases. The accused will be arraigned before Justice DOWLING this morning.

It is said by the friends of the prisoner that the arrest was prompted by the recent publication of an article in the *Review* reflecting severely upon the City Government.

The Cooper House at Cooperstown, N. Y.

On the 20th proximo the Cooper House at Cooperstown, N. Y., will be formally opened to the public by Messrs. W. B. COLEMAN and ALBERT MAXWELL. This house is situated at the foot of the southerly end of Lake Otsego, within six miles of Ritchfield Springs, in one direction, and within ten miles of Sharon Springs. The town is famous as a watering-place, and as the home of COOPER, the novelist, has obtained a world-wide fame. The house is of wood, six stories high, with two wings four stories in height, and the whole building is 225 feet long. The wings are 125 feet deep. There are 175 rooms in the house, some of which are very large, and the entire building has accommodation for about 300 people. Already sixty rooms are engaged, and it is probable that before the season is fairly opened, the house will be nearly full. The main hall, on the first floor, is a magnificent promenade, extending the entire length of the building, and during the day and evening music will be furnished for dancing and promenading, by Connolly's Band. In the rear are splendid lawns and a croquet-ground and a building containing four bowling-alleys, over which is a billiard-room, 70 by 30 feet, without a single column. There are many beautiful drives in the vicinity, and this Summer a new steamer will be put upon the lake.

The proprietors of this house have had an extensive experience in the hotel business. Mr. COLEMAN belongs to the family of that name who have kept hotels for the past half century nearly in various sections of the country. Mr. W. B. COLEMAN was for five years proprietor of a house in Troy, and subsequently kept the Coleman House in Knoxville, Tenn., and, until recently, was the confidential head of the office in the New-York Hotel in this City. His judgment is unsurpassed, and all who extend him their patronage will have no occasion to regret it. Mr. ALBERT MAXWELL has been for the past few years Superintendent of the Union and the Manhattan Clubs in this City, and was previously attached to the Royal Hotel, Hamilton, Canada, and to the Clifton House, Niagara Falls.

Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association—Lively Proceedings.

A very large meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at the Wigwam, Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Mr. GEORGE P. BRADFORD, presiding. At the last meeting of the Association resolutions were passed by a large majority in favor of reorganization and indorsing the policy of Gen. GRANT'S Administration. When the minutes of that meeting were read last evening Mr. E. P. BULLOCK, Jr., objected to the signing of the minutes. He gave no reason for doing so, but simply moved that they be laid over.

Mr. D. B. MELLISH strongly protested against Mr. BULLOCK'S motion. The correctness of the minutes was not denied, and they should be signed, as a true record of their proceedings. He moved that the minutes be signed. A rising vote was taken, and Mr. MELLISH'S motion was lost, by a majority of 106 to 77. The roll was called on the original motion, which was carried by 112 to 64. Mr. BULLOCK, Jr., offered resolutions condemning the action of the members for passing the resolutions at the previous meeting. In offering the resolutions he moved the "previous question" in order to shut out debate. Several members strongly protested against what they considered sharp practice. They asked were Mr. BULLOCK and his friends afraid to debate the question fairly.

Mr. D. B. MELLISH moved the following as an amendment: "That the passage of a resolution by the Republican General Committee, comparing President GRANT to the would-be assassin, R. S. BROOKS, meets with our condemnation, and exhibits and proves that body to be unworthy of the confidence of good Republicans."

Mr. ELLINGER condemned Mr. MELLISH for alluding disrespectfully to the Republican General Committee.

The Chairman positively refused to put Mr. MELLISH'S amendment, on the ground that it was disrespectful to a Committee to which they had sent delegates. He would not permit disrespectful language to be applied to that Committee.

Mr. RUSSELL seconded Mr. MELLISH'S amendment, and protested strongly against the action of the Chairman in refusing to put it. The previous question was then put, and carried by a vote of 92 to 54, and Mr. BULLOCK'S resolutions were declared carried. The "previous question" seems to have been misunderstood by the meeting.

Mr. ELLINGER moved that the minutes of last meeting be approved, except the resolution moved by Mr. MELLISH for reorganization and approval of the policy of Gen. GRANT.

Mr. RUSSELL and Mr. MELLISH again protested against such a resolution. The previous question was again moved, and as Mr. ELLINGER'S party was in a majority, they carried the question and adopted his resolution without debate.

A communication was read from the Republican General Committee, announcing that they had declared the seats of Mr. JOHN R. RUSSELL and Mr. W. O. JENKINS vacant for non-attendance.

Mr. RUSSELL denounced the Republican General Committee; he was opposed to it, and deemed it an honor to have his place declared vacant. [Loud cheers.]

The proceedings throughout were very stormy. The Association adjourned at a late hour.

The Act Supplementary to the Viaduct Bill.

The following is the act supplementary to the Viaduct bill passed by the Legislature April 28:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to make any subscription whatever to the capital stock of the Company incorporated by chapter 300 of the laws of the year 1871, entitled "An act to incorporate the New-York Railway Company for the purpose of providing rapid transit through the City and County of New-York and Westchester County, and to provide for the construction and operation of railways therefor," until other parties shall have actually subscribed for and taken at least one million of dollars of the stock of the said Company, and paid thereon to the Treasurer of the company, in money, at least ten per centum of the par value thereof.

SEC. 2. The property of the Company incorporated by the said act shall be exempt from lien and sale for taxes and assessments during the time allowed by said act for the final completion of the viaducts and railways thereby authorized; but if, at the expiration of that time, any of the real estate of the Company shall not be in actual use for the purposes of a railway, taxes and assessments thereon shall be collected for the whole period of its ownership by the Company, at the same rate or rates as the other taxes and assessments levied or imposed during the same period, and at a valuation proportionate to that of the adjoining property.

SEC. 3. The said Company shall have full power to establish and fix the point at which the branches of its viaduct and railway shall diverge, as provided in the fourth section of the said act, but the said point shall not be north of Eighth-street.

SEC. 4. The fares which the said Company are authorized to collect and receive by the ninth section of the said act shall be full fares, but children under twelve years of age shall be carried, except in the special cars mentioned in said section, for one-half of the full fare charged by the Company.

SEC. 5. In no proceedings authorized by said act to acquire title to any lands or premises shall any greater or other notice to parties owning or interested in the lands or premises be necessary or required than is required to be given in the case of applications by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to acquire title to lands for use as public streets; except that such notice shall not be less than ten nor more than twenty days, and shall be given by the publication thereof in at least four daily newspapers published in the City of New-York for a longer period than ten days. The use which the said Company is authorized by law to make of any lands, streets or places shall be taken and held to be a public use.

SEC. 6. The said Company shall have power to build a branch railway from any of its tracks or railways across any lands, streets, or places to connect with any other railroad authorized by law, and to agree with the owners of such railroad for the running of trains partly on one railroad and partly on the other.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

Murderous Affray in Williamsburg.

Last evening a desperate affray occurred in RHODEHALL'S shoe factory, North Second-street, Williamsburg, between two shoe-makers, named respectively ISAAC PANGBORN, twenty-three years of age, and GEORGE OLMSTEAD, aged twenty-four. It appears that OLMSTEAD, who boarded with PANGBORN, on Saturday evening last disputed a board bill, and PANGBORN threatened him with personal chastisement. OLMSTEAD seized a large rasp, and with it stabbed PANGBORN in the head, inflicting a slight fracture of the skull in the frontal region. The assault rendered PANGHBORN insensible, and in that condition he was conveyed to the Fourth-street Station-house. There he was attended by Police Surgeon CREAMER, who expresses the opinion that he may recover.

Officer KEYSER arrested OLMSTEAD, and he is held to await the result of the injuries he inflicted. PANGHBORN was subsequently removed to his residence in Union-avenue, where he remained in a partially insensible condition at a late hour last night.

Brooklyn Philharmonic.

At the first meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Philharmonic Society, held last evening, at the Academy of Music, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, L. B. Wyman; First Vice-President, H. K. Sheldon; Second Vice-President, William Poole; Treasurer, John C. Beale; Secretary, B. T. Frothingham; Executive Committee, Wm. Poole, Chairman; E. S. Mills, C. C. Converse, J. T. Howard, H. C. King, S. H. Murlin; Music Committee, Horatio C. King Chairman; Henry K. Sheldon, J. T. Howard, S. H. Murlin; Finance Committee, E. S. Mills and L. S. Burnham.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

We have the authority of the Russian Minister, M. CATACAZY, and the Chaplain of the Russian Embassy, Rev. NICHOLAS BJERRING, for the statement that the Grand Duke ALEXIS is contemplating a visit to the United States during the present Summer. The assertion is repeated despite recent denials.

Ice-cream is now the fashionable refreshment in Printing House-square. It is dispensed from tin freezers to the aristocracy of the news-peddler and boot-black professions in tiny tumblers or egg-cups at the rate of three cents a glass. Spoons are not used, as it is "the thing" to scoop out the commodity with the tongue.

It is reported that a meeting was held yesterday, but where is not stated, of the two branches of the female suffragists, and that representatives of the County Suffrage Association were present, with the view of calling to account Miss ANTHONY and others for their temerity in extending the right hand of friendship to Mrs. WOODHULL, on the platform of the National Association, and thus, it is presumed, indorsing the free-love doctrines of that lady. As the meeting which took place was strictly private, however, we are unable to state if the programme was carried out.

The last time-table of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad plainly states that the special train from Hartford shall stop at Harrison Station at 5:29 A. M. Dr. J. C. JAY, Jr., of this City, was summoned professionally to Rye on Sunday, and on yesterday morning was at Harrison Station at 5¼, but the 5:29 train passed without stopping, and in consequence he was compelled to wait an hour and a half for another train, and thus failed to meet an engagement in the City at 7 A. M. The doctor states that Superintendent HOYT refused to explain or apologise for this singular occurrence.

The Committee having charge of the arrangements for "Decoration Day" have met every evening during the past week. Subcommittees have been appointed on music, transportation, oration, hall, flowers, finance, &c. The exercises at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 30th inst., will consist of an oration or address, music, singing, recitations, &c., by the best talent that can be procured. It is expected that Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN will preside. The head-quarters will be open every day and evening until 9 o'clock on Tuesday, the 30th inst., when contributions of flowers, plants, &c., or of money, will be received with gratitude.

Next Thursday, a lecture will be delivered at Dr. CROSBY'S Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, by Dr. JOHN G. ADAMS. It will embrace a synopsis of the life and services of the late Dr. ALEX. H. STEVENS, and a description of the great operations performed by the various surgeons. The claim of the late Dr. VALENTINE MOTT for tying the subclavian artery will be disputed.

Dr. CHARLES A. BUDD lectured last evening at the Sunday-school room of St. Ann's Free Church, on Eighteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, on "The Causes of Longevity." In an interesting address of upward of an hour's duration, he described the various influences that tend to injure health, and gave some valuable hints for its preservation.

Cargoes of tropical fruits are now constantly arriving at the wharves, and in the processes of trade the fruits appear in great profusion in the fruit-stores and on the huxter stands. Prime bananas are now selling at retail from the stands at two cents and three cents apiece, and pine-apples at from six to twenty-five cents each, according to size.

Another hearing in the matter of the contested will of BRYAN MCCAHILL, deceased, took place yesterday before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, and three witnesses were examined in support of the paper propounded. The case was adjourned until today, at 2 o'clock, when it is expected the testimony on both sides will be finished.

The man found, Sunday evening, floating in the North River, has been identified as THOS. M. NORTON, aged nineteen, who lived at the corner of Jackson and Second streets, Hoboken. He was drowned, three weeks ago, by the swamping of a small boat, heavily loaded with iron, which he was rowing across the river.

HENRY WOOLF, who is charged with killing HENRY SCHNORR by striking him with a hatchet, producing a fracture of the leg, has been arrested and held to await the result of the investigation. He says that he did not strike SCHNORR, and that the latter accidentally broke his leg by falling during the dispute between them.

Several cadets and the Captain of the Spanish school-ship *La Trinidad*, in company with the Spanish Consul at New-York and three attachés of the Consulate-General, paid a visit to the City Hall yesterday. Every courtesy was extended to them by the officials.

The case of JOSEPH P. against FLORENCE A. MERRILL, for divorce, already noticed in the TIMES, was yesterday before Judge MCCUNN, on a motion to confirm the referee's report. Judge MCCUNN reserved his decision.

The deck-hands on the Fulton Ferry boats haul the strolling musicians out of the cabins of the boats with unnecessary violence. It is singular that this is invariably done after the collection is taken up. Horrible thought! Do they divide?

CARLISLE P. BLANCHARD, a minor, son of Col. BLANCHARD, of the United States Army, was yesterday discharged from the United States Navy by Judge MCCUNN, on the ground that he was enlisted under the age fixed by law.

A published announcement that the miniature ship *City of Ragusa* would yesterday start from the Battery on a trip to Liverpool, drew a large number of persons to that locality during the day. They were all disappointed, however, as the little seafarer did not make her appearance.

The boot-blacking boys of New-York are to assemble in front of the City Hall today, at 12 o'clock, for review. They propose to have their boxes and tools in good condition, and the best of professionals are to receive prizes from Alderman EUGENE DURNIN.

DAVID B. STEPHENSON, aged eight years, was fatally injured last evening, by being run over by a freight car, on the Hudson River Railroad, at Eleventh-avenue and Forty-fourth-street. He was taken to his home, No. 424 West Fortieth-street.

JOHN J. COLLINS, aged seven years, of No. 118 Mulberry-street, had one of his fingers severely injured, yesterday, by the explosion of a Union torpedo, which he found in the street and was handling.

Orders have been received from the Navy Department which places the United States ship *Shawmut*, Commander E. E. POTTER, upon waiting orders. She was to have gone to the West Indies. She will probably now go to Brazil.

In the Tilford will case, a hearing was had yesterday, and three witnesses were examined on the part of the contestants. The evidence was of no special public interest. The case was adjourned until today at 10½ A. M.

The warm weather of yesterday showed its effects in the appearance on the streets of numerous straw hats and dusters, the first of the season. The wine merchants are selling claret exclusively, and soda-water goes off livelier than ever.

Thirty-four policemen were arraigned, yesterday, before Commissioner BOSWORTH, but the cases were generally without public interest.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, ANTHONY BURKE, of No. 24 Monroe-street, was held for trial on a charge of keeping a gambling-house.

The opening of the Army and Navy Club takes place at their house, No 16 Fifth-avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Spanish frigate *Gerona* will be taken into the Erie Basin Dry Dock as soon as the tides will permit. She will receive extensive repairs to her hull and machinery.

About twenty of the junior officers of the Spanish school-ship *Trinidad* made a tour of the principal public buildings yesterday. They were in the new Court-house at noon.

Prince and Princess DE LYNAE, of Prussia, are at the Gilsey House.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE is at the Brevoort House.

Music at Tompkins-square today from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Judge PRATT, JAMES A. BAIN, President of the Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad Company, moved for an injunction to restrain HENRY J. STEVENSON from selling $90,000 worth of the bonds of the Company, on the ground that they were given to him as collateral security for the loan of $25,000. STEVENSON denied that the bonds were given as security, but claimed that he purchased them outright. Decision reserved.

The various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Kings County have issued an appeal for material aid and floral contributions for Decoration Day, and have appointed the following Executive Committee, with head-quarters at Phenix Building, No. 16 Court-street, Brooklyn: Geo. D. Weeks, Chairman; John Hall, Vice-Chairman; John A. Wallace, Secretary; Alexander Doty, Treasurer; Wm. E. Carshaw, Henry W. Hughes, Wm. W. Smith, Nathaniel Hershler, Samuel Gourley, Robert D. Ferguson, Ernest Fredericks.

A resolution was passed by the Aldermen yesterday, empowering property-holders to retain the old numbers on their houses in order to avoid confusion in the Directory.

At a meeting of the Board of Assessors yesterday, the assessments for the repairing of Fulton-avenue, amounting to $369,736, were unanimously confirmed.

The amount required to meet the expenses of the Police Department for the ensuing year is estimated by the Commissioners at $518,640.

The Aldermen yesterday adopted the report of the Special Committee making several curtailments in the proposed expenditures for a new bridge over Bushwick Creek. The sum now set apart for that purpose is $14,400.

The expenditures on ProspectPark during the past year amounted to $438,030 45, and there is now to the credit of the Park account a balance of $547,373.

The Fifth Brigade of the Second Division, N. G. S. N. Y., had a brigade drill, dress-parade and review, yesterday, at Prospect Park. Major-Gen. WOODWARD and Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND were the reviewing officers.

LONG ISLAND.

While Mr. NICHOLAS SEITZ, of Whitestone, was passing along the road between College Point and his home, late one evening last week, he was seized by two men, who attempted to relieve him of his watch. His large Newfoundland dog, which had been, unnoticed, running in the fields, came to his aid, and so distracted the robbers that he had time to draw a revolver and fire. He was immediately knocked down with a club, and on coming to his senses found himself alone with his dog. It is thought that the robbers became frightened at the report of the pistol and the barking of the dog, and fled, for none of Mr. SEITZ'S valuables were taken.

Yesterday a new locomotive from the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, of which Gen. BURNSIDE is President, arrived at Port Morris for the Flushing and North-side Railroad. The locomotive is a much heavier one than has heretofore been used, weighing thirty tons. The "Whitestone," the locomotive which ran into the draw last Winter, is expected from the repair-shop the present week.

VENE WESTMAN, who, with a wheelbarrow, a cat and a duck, has been making the round of Long Island on a wager, turned up in Flushing yesterday morning, on his return trip. Unfortunately for VENE, he was arrested on a peace warrant by Officer SMITH, which has been held since January last, for creating a disturbance at Little Neck. At last account he was hunting up some one to go his bonds, and his duck was quietly swimming in a horse trough.

The ladies of Flushing are busily engaged in arranging for a festival in aid of the Library Association, to be held early in June. The Unitas Society of College Point will add the attraction of music, and the whole will conclude with a promenade concert.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, under command of Col. KAVANAGH, mustering over 450 strong, arrived on the island, yesterday, by the 11 A. M. boat, and proceeded to Camp Washington for platoon and field drill. They returned in the evening at 6 o'clock.

The arrivals at the hotels have increased very largely within the past week or ten days. The Pavilion and St. Mark's are now reasonably filled, and in a few days the formal opening of the season by a grand ball will be made at each of the hotels.

Great preparations are being made by the Germans of Staten Island for a grand celebration of the Peace Festival on the 29th inst.

The new Church of the Ascension at Factoryville, which was opened last Thursday, was dedicated yesterday.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the North Shore having succeeded in securing almost the whole of the amount required, will lay the foundation-stone of their new hall at Factoryville within two weeks.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. GEORGE BARRETT, aged twenty-three, brother of School Commissioner BARRETT, of the Third District of Westchester County, was accidentally drowned in Byram Pond, near Bedford, Saturday.

The quarrel between certain members of the Board of Education of Morrisania and Mr. J. B. MOORE, Principal of Public School No. 3, of that district, came before Justice PRATT, yesterday, on application of Mr. MOORE, for a perpetual injunction to restrain the Board of Education from proceeding to try him. The application was denied, with $10 costs.

The Episcopal church at Upper New Rochelle was entered by burglars on Sunday night and robbed of a quantity of carpet and some sacerdotal robes.

Mr. THEODORE A. STEPHENSON, grocer, of Mount Vernon, on returning home about 8 o'clock on Sunday night, found two burglars engaged in robbing his house. While Mr. STEPHENSON went across the street to get a pistol, the rogues effected their escape.

NEW-JERSEY.

A sewer in Elizabeth caved in yesterday, burying four of the laborers. They were all rescued alive after an hour's digging. Two are seriously, and the others but slightly injured.

Dr. JAS. B. CUTTER, of Newark, charged with procuring an abortion in the case of MARIA CLARK, yesterday retracted his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty.

The body of the drowned man found in the Passaic River, at the foot of Madison-street, Newark, on Saturday, was yesterday identified as that of PETER SCHEIR, of Stanton-street, New-York. He was twenty-five years old, and unmarried. Nothing is known as to the manner of his death.

THOMAS MORGAN committed suicide at Beverley, last week. MORGAN did business in Philadelphia, and failed some time since. He hanged himself in his barn.

The fire reported in South Jersey has burned itself out after having spread over 40,000 acres of woodland. The loss is not less than $800,000 or $900,000.

Bishop BAILEY confirmed 140 persons at St. Mary's Church, Elizabeth, on Sunday.

The New-Jersey physicians complain of the new law requiring the registry of all births. Every physician is required to make returns whether he has had any cases or not.

The friends of Dr. BERRY, of the Montclair Presbyterian Church, have presented their pastor with $300 in gold, stipulating that he is conscientiously to expend the entire amount in a Summer vacation trip.

The eighty-eighth annual convention of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New-Jersey will commence, at Burlington, on the 30th inst.

The Jersey City Common Council have prepared an ordinance providing a severe penalty for any junk-dealers who purchase junk from persons under twenty-one years of age.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—First Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, of the Fifth Artillery, is ordered to report for duty to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Capt. Benjamin A. Gilbreth, Military Store-keeper of the Ordnance Department, is transferred from the Benecia Arsenal, California, to the Champlain Arsenal, Vermont. Capt. Oswald H. Ernst, of the Engineer Corps, is ordered to report for duty at West Point Academy. A large number of transfers have been made of Second Lieutenants of Artillery under the provision of the General Order establishing the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. The changes affect all the artillery regiments in the service.

[Advertisement.]

The May anniversaries are at hand, and the City will soon be crowded with visitors eminent and otherwise. The most distinguished of these, it is safe to assert, will, without delay, place their heads under the hands and Hats of KNOX, and thus, while enhancing their outward elegance, give evidence of innate good sense. KNOX'S new style of Hats are on exhibition daily at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Germania	May 23	New-York	Hamburg.
Erin	May 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Assyria	May 24	New-York	Glasgow.
Nevada	May 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	May 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	May 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	May 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Australia	May 27	New-York	Glasgow.
Parthia	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR RIO JANAEIR, HAVANA, ETC.

South America	May 23	New-York	Rio.
Morro Castle	May 25	New-York	Havana.
San Francisco	May 25	New-York	Bermuda.
City of Merida	May 27	New-York	Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Argentine Republic, Brazil and St. Thomas, by the *South America*, at 1 P. M....For Europe, via Plymouth and Hamburg, by the *Germania*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail, for *double-paid* letters only, on the pier in Hoboken, until 1½ P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	2 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 22.—*In steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool*—Mr. Jowe, Mr. and Mrs. Tener, A. Holgate, Jas. Jea, Mr. and Mrs. McKenna, P. Naylor, F. A. Vomsilor, R. Waugh, Mr. and Mrs. Maginnis, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Reed and 3 children, Rev. Mr. Babbitt, Master W. Olcott, Master A. Young, Master T. Kerby, William Redmond, William Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, A. Powelson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitwell, Mrs. White, Capt. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. Shoanfield, servant and 3 children, M. Shoanfield, Miss Greensbaum, Miss L. Manley, Miss M. Joslyn, Miss S. Halpin, Miss A. Piers, Miss M. Hogg, Walter Hornby, A. Taylor, Geo. Longstaff, T. F. Clark, J. Pigott, F. K. Bud, Mr. Brown, Mr. Blacken, Miss A. Shaughnessy, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, J. C. Fraser.

MAY 22—*In steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool.*—Wm. Galbrath, Mrs. Galbrath, Miss Annie Galbrath, Thos. W. Jackson, lady and 3 children, Miss Ada Penson, Jos. Lawrey, L. Woodhouse, Wm. Humphrey, Richd. Birch, Jos. Partridge, Jacob Holt, Catherine Bestall, Herbert Noyes.

MAY 22—*In steam-ship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.*—Wm. Bigg and lady, Miss Powell, Miss Harwood, Miss Brown, Miss Lucy Best, Miss E. Gallagher, Mr. Chase, Mr. Parker, Mr. Wylie, H. Lacy, S. Wrigley, F. E. Willsor, Mr. Arnold, Jos. Jennings, and 788 in the steerage.

May 22—*In steam-ship Aleppo, from Liverpool.*—J. Brown, Duncan Caso, Miss Todd, H. Truppier, Mr. Komats, Mr. Nakayama.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. D. G. White, 2 children and servant, Mrs. C. W. Homan, child and servant, Miss G. E. Mumford, Miss J. A. Holmes, Miss Rachel Martin, Master W. B. Martin, Rev. S. P. Phillips, A. Fullarton, C. M. Holst, John Oothout, H. W. Pease, J. N. Mott, James Hussack, J. S. Simmons, C. B. Spencer, A. Everhardt, O. P. Reid, Wm. Schultz, J. Zerkoy, H. Ottobrandes, E. Engel, Wm. Noelte, and 15 in the steerage.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......4:26 | Sun sets......7.18 | Moon sets..11:04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10:27 | Gov. Island.11:16 | Hell Gate..12:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 22.

Cleared.

Steam-ships E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Barks Amelie, (Br.,) Guitici, Marseilles, Jas. Henry; Fannie, Carver, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton & Sons; Maori, (Br.,) Worden, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Enterprise, McIntosh, Sidney, C. B., Heney & Parker.

Brigs Peter Roberts, (Br.,) Hunter, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Geo. S. Berry, Bradley, Philadelphia, James E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Ann & Susan, Henderson, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Ann E. Stevens, Montgomery, Jacksonville, Baker & Dayton; My Rover, Browne, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; J. H. Seguin, French, Yorktown, Va., Overton & Hawkins; G. W. Glover, Holbrook, Portland, Candee & Prissel; Florence Bailey, Bailey, Point-a-Pitre, H. A. Vatable & Sons; Lyra, (Br.,) Holmes, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Hyne, Glover, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Irene, Calbeth, Machias, Snow & Richardson; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Aleppo, (Br.,) Moreland, Liverpool May 9, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 750 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. May 16, lat. 48 45, lon. 43 56, passed bark Flowery Land, (Br.,) bound W.; same day, lat. 48 35, lon. 44 51, passed a Norwegian bark, bound W., showing A 87 in a white flag; 17th, lat. 47 48, lon. 49 13, passed an Allen's steamer bound W.; 20th, lat. 42 18, lon. 63 14, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound W.; 21st, 8 A. M., 225 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a steamer bound E., supposed the St. Laurent; 9¼ A. M., passed a steamer bound E., supposed the City of Paris; 10¼, 198 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Calabria, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool May 11 and Queenstown 12th, at 10¼ A. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Spark. May 14, lat. 50 54, lon. 19, passed a Cunard steam-ship, bound E.; 18th, lat. 46 16, lon. 46 20, bark Andras, (Dan.,) bound E.; 20th, lat. 43 20, lon. 58 56, brig Liverpool, (of Windser, N. S.,) bound W.; same date, lat. 43 04, lon. 59 50, an Inman steam-ship, bound E. The O. was detained off the port by fog 12 hours.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool May 10, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 1,360 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived off Sandy Hook Lightship at 10 A. M. 22d, in a dense fog; experienced fine weather throughout; May 14, lat. 48 07, lon. 29 10, passed a Guion steam-ship, bound E.; 16th, lat. 44 31, lon. 40 56, passed a Guion steam-ship bound E.; 17th, lat. 42 50, lon. 45 53, passed ship Alfred, (of Liverpool,) standing N. E.; also, same time, bark Olive, bound E.; 19th, lat. 41 40, lon. 56 28, passed a Cunard steam-ship, bound E.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah 18th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Head winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Schr. Agnes, Young, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Guiding Star, (Br.,) Merriman, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 180 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. John L. Williams, Newburg, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Thos. Ellis, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Susan Center, Dow, Thomaston, with lime to master.

Schr. Nautilese, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. C. H. Hillier, Adams, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Kathleen, (Br.,) ——, Cornwallis, N. S., with potatoes to W. F. Duryea.

Schr. Storm Petrel, Higgins, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Colonel Eddy, Gates, Calais, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Tunis, Deprew, Crittenden, Virginia.
Schr. Dr. W. Powers, Hawkins, New-Haven.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Nath. Shalor, Parker, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Maria Pratt, Pratt, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Clara Bell, Ashbury, Vinal Haven.
Schr. Boston, Sturges, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Ellen Barnes, Wilcox, New-Haven.
Schr. Henry Hobart, Allen, Providence.
Schr. Henry Crosky, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Gloucester, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. P. F. Brady, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Alexander, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Ed. Ewing, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. G. W. Purnell, Post, Stamford.
Schr. W. H. Hewitt, Chase, Norwich.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Bliss, Newport.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. E., foggy weather.

Below.

Bark Luciano Serra, (Ital.,) Cacace, from Licata March 24.

Bark Francisco, (Ital.,) Materazzo, from Palermo Feb. 26.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 22.—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia.

BOSTON, May 22.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 22.—Arr. steamer Virginia, from Philadelphia; schr. Walton, from Wilmington, N. C.

Sld. schr. Conservative, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 22.—Passed in for Baltimore ship Leocadia, from Bremen; a North German bark, from Batavia; schr. C. H. Eaton, from Martinique.

Passed out, brig Georgia, St. Johns; bark Maggie, V. Hugg, for Rio.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 22.—Arr. steam-ship Cortes, from New-York, for New-Orleans, with her crank pin broken. Also arr. schr. Harriet Brewster, from New-York.

Cld., bark Utra Sea De La Lauzda, for Barcelona.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 20.—Arr. brig Ella Vail, (Br.,) Cienfuegos, for orders; schr. William B. Thomas, Philadelphia, Boston.

Sld.—All vessels before reported, excepting brig Ella Vail.

Miscellaneous.

Steam-ship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Webster, from Liverpool, arrived at an early hour yesterday, reports having had light, variable winds, and no appearance of ice; May 8, lat. 50 40, lon. 20 02, passed an Inman steam-ship, bound E.; same date, &c., ship Prima Donna, from San Francisco for Liverpool; 11th, lat. 46 33, lon. 35 19, a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 16th, lat. 41 31, lon. 49 46, a brig-rigged steam-ship, do.; 18th, lat. 41 26, lon. 57 33, a Cunard steam-ship, do.; same date, ship Havilah, (Ger.) bound W.; 21st, lat. 40 29, lon. 70 07, French Transatlantic Company's steam-ship, bound E.; same date, brig-rigged steam-ship bound E., and steam-ships City of Paris, Calabria and The Queen, hence for Liverpool.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 21.—Steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston for Liverpool, and at noon 22d, steam-ship Abyssinia, from New-York for Liverpool. Both proceeded.

LONDON, May 22.—The Cunard steam-ship Abyssinian, Capt. Hains, from New-York May 13, touched at Queenstown today, and proceeded to Liverpool.

The Allan steam-ship Moravian, Capt. Brown, from Quebec May 13, touched at Moville today, and proceeded for Liverpool.

GENUINE
VICHY WATER,
BOTTLED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.
For Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.
USE NONE BUT THE GENUINE.
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J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.
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CHAS. BELLOWS & CO., No. 41 Beaver-st.
E. C. HAZARD & CO., Nos. 192 and 194 Chambers-st.
PARK & TILFORD, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway.
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